# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1064.

8--- BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 2 1929 ONE ANNA.



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| amer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| oh Maru .. | 29th Mar. | 8th April. |
| ow Maru .. | 5th April. | 13th „ |
| Maru .. | 10th „ | 16th „ |
| o Maru .. | 24th „ | 7th May |
| Maru .. | 10th May | 19th „ |
| u Marc.. | | 22nd „ |

Particu to:—
RASE, Manager.
PH 22150 and 25473.
elegr HOSEN."
B 5.

COME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
07, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, ITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| . M. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mar. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| April | Delta .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| „ | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| May. | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| „ | Malojs .. | Colombo and Australia, |
| June. | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO RICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 29 | | |
|---|---|---|
| April | Bandra .. | Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| „ | Ellora .. | Mombassa & Zanzibar only |
| „ | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| „ | Vita .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| „ | Karapara .. | East & South Africa. |

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irst Class return tickets to Mombasa lidable for three months are now issued he East Africa Line of steamer. Re- fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for parti- rs to the undersigned.

here will be sailing of Karachi on Mon- s, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and urdays, every week. The departure of Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Fri- is dependent upon the arrival of the ard English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only ceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when ommodation is not required for passen- ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through sengers to Busrah.

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S. DATTA, Manager.


## SHIPPING


N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6350 | 22 Mar. | 3 April |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 31 Mar. | 12 „ |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 „ |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 4 Apr. | 18 „ |
| *Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 16 „ | 30 „ |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @1 May |
| Yamagata Maru .. | 3807 | 20 Aril | 4 „ |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 „ | 14 „ |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @15 „ |
| Bengal Maru .. | 5396 | 16 May | 28 „ |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | .... | 29 „ |

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | 18 Apr. | 5 May |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | 2 May | 20 „ |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 16 „ | 2 June |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-Kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 1 May | 8 May |
| Siberia Maru .. | 20000 | 15 „ | 22 „ |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer



**The Indian Review.**

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
By Mr. Glyn Barlow.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY
By Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A.

THE IRISH NATIONALITY
By Mr. Thomas J. O, Connell.

THE DELHI SESSION
By "A Student of Politics."

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND
By A. Chessell Piquet.

THE NEED FOR A SANE EMIGRATION POLICY
By Mr. S. H. Mistry, B.Com.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF MALABAR
By Dr. V. K. John, B.A., B.L., Bar-At-Law.

IN THE NIGHT; (A Poem)
By Meredith Starr

FALSEHOOD IN WAR
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM
By Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES

FARM COLONIES
By Mr. T. S. Gangadhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

A LOVER SINGS: (A Poem)
By Leland J. Berry

THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS
By "An Indian Christian."

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS who can deposit Rs. 100/- for Samples to secure orders. Pay Rs. 60 plus 40 T. A. P. M. No application attended until accompany three annas stamps. FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG. CO. Regd. Ludhiana.

A R1442

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

### BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."

EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

L 30723A

### HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS with electric light and fans, in Kothari Mansion, Oppo. G. P. O. corner Mint Road, in whole or part. Apply on the premises.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held in Bombay on 3rd, 4th and 5th July, 1929. Applications received up-to 15th May 1929. Revised Syllabus and application form will be forwarded on receipt of five annas in postage stamps.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 32013

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-[illegible] |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-[illegible] |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. [illegible] |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### MINERWA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF SEVENTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 6th day of February, 1929, a Call of Rs. 10/- per Share, being the Seventh and the Final Call, was made and it was Resolved that such Call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1929, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such Call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum would be charged from the 3rd April 1929 upto the date of actual payment.

It was also Resolved that the Seventh and the Final Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of March, 1929, and that no application for transfer of shares should be accepted after the 16th day of March, 1929, unless such applications are accompanied by the Seventh and the Final Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 6th February, 1929.

31784

## [illegible]CES.

IN THE HI[illegible]COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 187 of 1926.

BAI WAWOOJIBAI, widow of Chandulal Dadoba Parelkar Plaintiff

vs.

SADANAND RAMKRISHNA PARELKAR ....... Defendant

and

Suit No. 188 of 1926.

BAI WAWOOJIBAI, widow of Chandulal Dadoba Parelkar Plaintiff

vs.

SADANAND RAMKRISHNA PARELKAR ....... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suits and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings thereon situate at Mahim Agar and Walu Road, Madhali Pakhali, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing G Ward Nos. 3005 (1), 3005(2), 3005(3), 3006, 3019, 1572 and Street Nos. 470, 470A, 470B, 471, 472, 470C to 470F, 484, 484A, 484B and 572 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 472, New No. 4274, Old Survey No. 577, New Survey No. 1684, admeasuring 7135 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East by the property of Kashinath Devji on the West and North by public passage and on the South partly by the property secondly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Antoni Doming and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1104 Lower Parel Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with gardens trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Old No. 376, New No. 4121, Old Survey No. 1|576, New Survey No. 1|2958, Cadastral Survey No. 1104 of Lower Parel Division admeasuring 3346 2|9 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East and South by public passage, on the North partly by the property of Wasudeo Millaji and partly by the Municipal property and on the West by the property of Lakshman Haru Ghaty.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs.. THAKORDAS, DARU, HEMANY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31961

### TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG IRON NOS. 1 AND 3.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Pig Iron". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

19th March, 1929.

31978

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

RATEPAYERS ARE WARNED against paying bills for Municipal rates and taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills receipted and impressed with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal, and cannot be recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself impressed with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1929.

32018

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the FIRST FLOOR on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1929, at 11 A.M.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the SECOND FLOOR on Tuesday the 2nd April, 1929 at 11 A.M.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 28th March, 1929.

32014

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

### COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

### DOCUMENT of DESTINY

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Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

### MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

## BANKING

### Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

### Allahabad Ba[illegible]d.

ESTABLISHED [illegible]186[illegible]

Affiliated to the P. a[illegible]d [illegible]ng Corporation L[illegible]d.

Authorised and Subscri[illegible]pec[illegible] Capital [illegible]000
Capital called up [illegible]00
Reserve Fund [illegible]00

HEAD OFFICE: CALCU[illegible]

Branches and Sub-Agenci[illegible]

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|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
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| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| Amritsar. | Lucknow Ci[illegible] |
| Bareilly. | Aminabad P[illegible] Lucknow. |
| Benares. | Lyallpur. |
| Bombay. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore. | Moradabad. |
| Cawnpore City. | Mussoorie. |
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| Gorakpur. | Rae Bareli. |
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## FOOD AND HEALTH

—:o:—

### WHAT VITAMINS MEANS TO BUILDING UP THE BODY

### VALUE OF MILK AND LEAFY VEGETABLES

The following is a speech delivered Dr. H. V. Tilak, at the Baby a Health Week Exhibition at the Victoria Gardens last week:—

"All of us know that we eat food cause it gives us energy to work and keeps us warm. But few of us know that food has many other valuable in the body economy. It is for right chosen, responsible (1) for the growth our body, (2) for replacing the wear & tear of our tissues that is occuring every day of our life, and most important of (3) it is responsible for maintaining vitality, that is, our resistence vary conditions of weather and general roundings, and resistence to dise.

It is in regard to these lashree of food that, an amount of n info tion has been placed at our disposal ing the last few years and wow by how many diseases are dire con directly due to the absence deficiency of certain vital principles pat in our food and how unwise and eful were certain modes of preparation our daily food.

PROTEID SUBSTANCES.

It is now defintely proved unless we have in our daily food all proportion of proteids of animal in the form of milk, eggs, or meat bodies will not grow well. The proteid substances in the pulses, w other cereals that vegetarians eat they are poor in quality and hard st. At least half a seer of pure day is necessary for a vegetarian ure the necessary amount of anim eid.

It is also found that it t do to be on vegetable oils or the ets such as margarine or cocogem xclusion of butter or ghee but tha st have a small proportion of anim aily and that butter is the best for

IMPORTANCE OF VINS.

Recent researches have, brought to light certain other subs nown as Vitamins which are very for the proper digestion and assi of food as well as for healthy gr d resistence to infection. Fo ieties of Vitamins are clearly defi amin A' is directly responsible fo sing our resistence against diseases at and lungs. It is present in eggs and Cod liver oil and to least in leafy vegetables.

'Vitamin B' is necessr maintaining the tone of the and for strengthening our nervstem. It is found in abundance iouter coating and the germinal arcereals and corns and in the skin of . It is also found in milk and vegetable In Madras Presidency a large majority of people live only polished rice with no wheat and little milk, a disease known as 'Beri' is seen due to dificiency or absof Vitamin B. The moral is clear, ould, as far as possible, use productshole cereals and not of polished one.

'Vitamin C' is foundbundance in milk, fruit juices and bles but it cannot stand prolongedling. The deficiency of this Vitamnses Serurvy which used to be very ca among the ship's crew in old daysabies fed on cows milk or dried milker from this disease if they are notn some juice of orrange or mashe po

'Vitamin D' is four butter eggs, coconut oil and leafy tables but it is found in great abure in pure Cod liver oil. It is an inting discovery that we have the powerevelopin in our body if we expose cin to the Sun daily for a short timefhe deficiency of this Vitamin is paresponsible for the development of rickn children.

VALUE OF MILKD LEAFY VEGETAB.

If will be seen fromat I have said before that milk is a ry important article of food as it cots a high class protein, a high class f all the four vitamins, and calciualts. Leafy vegetables are also impot as they contain all the Vitamins th in less proportions and besides, ain salts of Calcium, and iron.

Milk and leafy veges are aptly called the balencers of because they make up the one-sidednes deficiency in either a vegetarian or n diet. Leafy vegetables are comparaty cheap and therefore all of us sho include them in our daily food. Bure milk is so dear that it is at preseimpossible for many many families to yide even half a seer of milk per head day.

PRODUCTION AND SULY OF MILK.

It is a curious fact thailk is cheaper in London than it is in mbay though general living is aboutree times as dear in London as it is Bombay. It, therefore, behoves the Gernment and Local Bodies to give th serious attention to this problem antimulate the supply of pure milk at cheaper rates. In this connection I venture to suggest that the Local Bodies should consider the supply of pure milk as much their own responsibility as they consider the supply of pure water and the provision of free primary education. Lacs of rupees are rightly spent on the latter two items but Local Bodies have so far grievously neglected the equally important problem of the supply of pure milk to the citizens.

BREED OF MILCH CATTLE.

It has also to be pointed out that very little care is taken to improve the breed of milch cattle with the result that it does not become a paying proposition to feed them and keep them in sanitary sheds things very important if we are to get the greatest yield of milk. It is no wonder that many of such animals are sent ultimately to slaughter house. The only practical way to diminish this evil is to prevent the multiplication of inferior breeds and to rear the best breeds in hygienic surroundings. I respectfully beg to draw the attention of the Pinjrapoles and Cow protection Societies to this point.

The present method of distribution of milk is also partly responsible for the high price of milk. I hope the public will consider these things seriously and bring about a very necessary reform in the production and supply of cheap and pure milk which is so indispensible for vegetarians and non vegetarians alike.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 1.

The market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Howara Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8/14/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. B. B. Beet Sugar:—

March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
April Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

March Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Easy.

## THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 1.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 52/12, highest Rs. 52/14/6, lowest Rs. 52/9, closing Rs. 52/10.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/9/6, lowest Rs. 4/9, closing Rs. 4/9/1-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 53/10, lowest Rs. 53/4, closing Rs. 53/5.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1-4-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.921 inches (.037 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.012

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.2 degrees (2.5 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degree (2.8 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 44000 miles away was recorded by the seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 1hr. 58 mts. this morning (S. T.)

## U. P. SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

### HEATED DEBATE ON DISSOLUTION OF HINDU MARRIAGES.

LUCKNOW, April 1.

The United Provinces Social Conference was held here yesterday Mrs. Uma Nehru presiding. Of the resolutions discussed and adopted one condemned untouchability and urged the adoption of measures to remove social educational and economic backwardness of depressed classes. Another approved of the raising of marriageable age of girls to at least 16 years. Third reoslution which occasioned heated debate urged that steps be taken to legislate sanctioning dissolution of Hindu marriages at least in cases of desertion and cruelty by husbands. Another resolution suggested the modification of Hindu law to recognise women's right inherit property in cases in which they are precluded from doing so at present. Other resolutions related to widow remarriage and intercaste marriage. An inter-caste dinner was held last night.—A. P.

# CAN'T STOP MARCH OF TIME

## "Bardoli Sardar's" Advice to Indian Princes.

## CONGRESS LEADERS ARE YOUR FRIENDS.

In this course of his presidential address at the Khathiawar Political Conference held at Morvi on March 30, Sjt. Vallabhai Patel said:—

One who has ever served the States of Kathiawar or their subjects or can claim a close study of their problems alone would justifiy the honour that this Chair confers on its occupant. I admit, I fall short of that test for fitness. It was in obedience of the unanimous will of the workers and organisers of the Conference and in spite their knowledge of my shortcomings, that I persuaded myself to shoulder this responsibility.

I must at first take note of our loss in the sad demise of Sj: Maganlal Gandhi. We were not only comrades in arms, but much more. Kathiawar could hardly claim a more sincere and silent sosial servant than he.

I cannot sufficiently emphasise upon another great loss the country has sustained in the sad demise of that prince of patriots, the late Lala Lajpatrai. His loss is irrepairable. He knew how to live for his motherland, he equally knew how to die for it.

Cintinuing Sjt. Vallabhai said:—

As a result of our experience of four years and in full consonance with our knowledge of the confused situation, we have voluntarily set a limit to our work by a resolution at the last session not to enter into criticism of any particular Prince or State individually. The position of the Indian States to-day is not only awkward but is almost lamentable. These States are yet under subjection. To depend to-day on treaties and treaty-rights entered into by the East India Company with Indan States with a view to consolicate its power in this country in accordance with requirements of the situation then prevailing, is just like a drowing man catching at a straw. That they are required to brief counsel at the cost of millions of their subjects' hard-earned money to interprete these obsolate treaties in itself indicates the lamentable plight of these States.

As a result of an agelong subjection, the Raj Dharma (duties of the Sates) has disappeared. Disorder and anarchy prevail everywhere. Subjects have become lifeless, listless, penniless. It is not that the Rajas and Maharajas are wholly responsible for this dire plight. Under the shadow of that great tree—the Empire—Many a small plants—small States—has withered. The anarchical state prevailing in the Indian States is simply an echo of that prevailing in the Empire.

WHO CAN GUARANTEE SAFETY OF STATE.

Even in this intricate situation, our Princes can do a lot if they so will to. By making administration responsible to the people, they can transmit the weaker States into stronger ones. The weaner States into stronger ones. There is a greater safety of the States in securing the good will of the people than in seeking the illusory protection of the Imperial Power.

CAN'T RETARD MARCH OF TIME.

The British Indian subjects have grown impatient for Swaraj and independance and no power can retard the progress of a people who are determined to acquire their freedom. Whatever be the differences of opinion as to the nature of this Independence or Swaraj, it is but certain that momentous changes in the present administrative system of British India are bound to take place presently. These changes are bound indirectly or directly to tell upon the conditions in Indian States. The Indian States will greatly blunder in ignoring these forces and in merely repeating parrot like the songs of loyalty to the Paramount Power; and a time will come when it would be too late to repent this sad mistake of their life—when they will be obliged to submit to the inevitable. In an Empire which is based on the principle of limited Monarchy it is no loyalty to hope to enjoy an unrestrained autocracy. Real loyalty lies in an imitation of the Emperor. Those States who have tried to read the signs of time and introduce popular institutions within their territories have lost nothing. The States have no reason to distrust their subjects. The day of constitutional Reconstruction of Indian Administration is nearing. The safety and honour of the Indian States lie in adjusting themselves in the heavy task of reconstruction.

TRUST CONGRESS LEADERS.

The Indian National Congress has given its seal to the scheme drafted by eminent publicists regarding the position of the States under the reformed constitution and the changes that ought to take place in the prevalent administrative system therein. Most of these pulicists are highly friendly towards Indian States and some of them are great personal friends of some of the Rajas and Maharajas. There is none amongst them who is an opponent of the States. The scheme deserves a serious consideration rather than a haughty indifference, and an attitude of distrust.

"The Princes are only the trustees of the State treasury, they are not the masters". A major portion of the States' coffers must go to the works of public utility. To maintain the dignity of the house, a certain amount may be spent but then it must have a limit. The privy purse of each Prince must not only be fixed up, each in a certain proportion to the State Revenue and clearly defined; but must be honestly adhered to.

JOY JAUNTS TO WEST.

Of late the Princes have developed a marvellous taste for prolonged and oft-repeated tours on the Continent. Those fond of autocracy have no right to go out of their States for a single day. That means a heavy drain upon the public purse, and there is no personal gain to the Princes. On the contrary, some bring with them such vices as would humiliate them in the public eye. There are some who do not like to stay in this country at all and occasionally when they are obliged to come here they come with such apron-strings as would engender family quarrels and even the Maharani has to lay aside all sense of modesty and run to the Imperial seat at Delhi to complain to the representative of the Paramount Power, about the vices of her royal husband.

SORRY PLIGHT OF RYOT.

The agriculturist in British India has been impoverished under the cruel land-revenue system of the Government. And in imitating the system of British India, the Indian States have made it all the more aggressive; and consequently the agriculturist of Kathiawar is in a sorry plight to-day. Besides there is no one fixed policy. At places there is the "vigoti" system prevalent, at others, the "Bhagbatai" and some States put in force either of them just as and when it suits them. There is no end to the hardships an agriculturist is put to under the Bhagbatai system. There are other burdens too like Chothai, Haksai etc Rules are known to have been existing as to what and how much shall they sow, and where shall they sell their products. Thousands of agriculturists are being reduced into mere labourers and many are migrating from Kathiawar in search of sufficient labour elsewhere.

RUIN OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The greatest sin of the British Rule in India is the deliberate destruction of India's only cottage industry. Our country before the advent of British rule not only produced sufficient cloth for her sons and daughters but used to export cotton products worth lakhs to other countries.

There was not one mill in the country in those days and all the cloth manufactured was hand-spun and hand-woven. India's millions used to earn their living without any investment. All these millions have lost their means of living and there is no other industry that would employ them. If the Indian States had so desired, they would have saved their subjects from this calamity. Kathiawar is a splendid field for Khaddar production. It has plenty of cotton. At the end of the agricultural season, thousands have to leave Kathiawar in search of labour outside. Khaddar must therefore find a place in the Palace and in the Government institutions even in the very interests of the State itself. There is no other royal road to the economic amelioration of our people.

The religions of both great communities the Hindus and Muslims, preach prohibition. It is a great sin to imitate the excise policy of a foreign Government in trading in liquor and promulgating the drink evil, simply with a view to augment the revenue resources of the State. It is no way lends prestige to our States.

The plight of the untouchables is more pitiable in Kathiawar than in other parts. They are put to numerous hardships in railway travelling. The sins of commission and omission on the part of the States may be innumerable but it would not pay the subjects to merely look to and find fault with them. The people that bear oppression indirectly helps the State in being oppressive. To resist oppression is the sacred duty of the people. Those who forget their Dharma (Duty) have no business to find fault with the State.

Kathiawar needs to-day sincere and silent workers. The progress of a people more or less depends on the educated section thereof. The educated class of Kathiawar has earned a reputation for its statesmanship. He is very sweet in speech but even God would fail to know what he has in his heart. He knows to keep up brave appearances even with a coward's heart. If this class to-day were to serve the State with a sense of service, they will render invaluable services to Shourashtra.

TAKE TO CHARKA.

This task needs a number of selfless youngsters to go to the country and live amongst the people. To-day there exists no bond between the people and your Conference. That bond must be created. To me appears no other means but the spinning wheel to create these bond, and I make bold to put it to you. It is a leaf from the book of my experience. I am conscious that it would be a bitter pill to swallow for those who are enamoured of the machine age. We do not claim those facilities and environments the other countries can claim. If a man were to pull down his cottage in view of his neighbour's palace he would not be able to build palace for himself but he is sure to lose his own humble hut. Fulchandbhai and other workers who have been eye-witnesses to the splendid work being done amongst the Rani-paraj in Vedchhi near Bardoli will testify to the potential powers of the Charkha. You ask them what a change has the Charkha wrought amongst this once poverty-stricken, oppressed, and drink-soiled populace. Spinning wheel drives away drink-evil from their cottages, engenders fearlessness and makes people industrious. Their indebtedness has gone, and they are enjoying to-day true happiness of a family life. There is no ghost of a chance of a clash between the people and the States in such a programme. If we can secure co-operation from the States in our work, all the more better. Therein lies the welfare of the ruler and the ruled. I consider this work of self purification in Bardoli commenced after the Campaign more valuable than the campaign itself. That is the royal road to Independence.

## THE WEATHER

—:o:—

POONA, April 1.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in Assam and a few falls in Bengal. A few thundershowers are also reported from Lower Burma and South Madras. A fresh Western disturbance is affecting the Frontier.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo half an inch; Mergui a quarter; Dibrugarh and Tezpur a half; Narayanganj a quarter; and Cochin and Trivandrum a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Burma, and Bengal and a few falls along the Frontier and in Kashmir.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand and four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at one hour fifty-eight minutes on Monday, April 1st.—A. P.

## CONDEMNATION OF GOVT. POLICY

—:o:—

### BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

YEOTMAL, April 1.

The First Berar Provincial Conference under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., unanimously adopted a resolution according whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report, calling upon the Government to convene a round table conference and warning it against serious consequences following their refusal to call one.

GOVT.'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Another resolution emphatically declared that it was impossible for Red Communism or Third International to take root in Indian soil as being antagonistic and repugnant to its ancient culture and traditions and entering a protest against the policy recently launched by the Government of India. The Conference indignantly protested aganist the highhandedness of of the Viceroy in disallowing the adjournment motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru although it had been admitted by the President of the Assembly. A resolution dealing with the "injustice of C. P. Government regarding the administration of funds in accordance with recommendations of the Simon Committee declared that if adequate expenditure was not made in Berar over improvements of province, public opinion would more and more thickly verge round separation of Berar from C. P..

The fifth resolution called upon members of Berar Legislative Committee so to amend the Berar Land Revenue Code as to keep exempt from taxation all lands which were not taxed upto 1924 and to lay down that maximum assessment over building sites should be not more than five times that upon agricultural land and that assessment in future settlement shall not exceed 25 per cent. over previous assessment. Next year's conferenc ehas been invited to Amraoti.

# HEINE, THE CYNIC WHO SANG

## A Dying Man who went to say Farewell to the Venus de Milo

In the bedroom of a little Paris flat a man lay dying.

The end was obviously near, and friend asked him if he had yet begged the pardon of God. "Dieu me pardonnera," he replied, with a last flash of bitter irony, "c'est Son metier." ("It is His job.")

The man was Heinrich Heine, the greatest German poet of the nineteenth century.

His life might be summed up like that of many another poet of the same age—an early struggle against uncongenial pursuits, disappointment in love, sudden literary fame—tempered by much abuse and misunderstanding—exile, poverty, loneliness, disease, and death. What makes Heine unique in misfortune and raises him to the heroic level of the blind Milton or the deaf Beethoven is the superb courage with which he faced a painful and lingering disease from which he knew death was the sole escape.

For the last eight years of his life he spent on a "mattress grave," as he called it, half-blind and suffering from a spinal disease of which even opium could not relieve the agony.

HIS SECRET ROMANCE.

Heine was born at Dusseldorf in 1799. Both his parents were Jews, and his father was an agent for English textiles. As a child at school he showed signs of an extraordinary nervous sensibility. His poetic genius flowered early, one of his best known poems—"The Two Grenadiers"—having been written when he was only sixteen.

His family naturally expected him to go into business, and in 1816 he joined his wealthy uncle, Salomon Heine, a banker in Hamburg. But banking he disliked as much as commerce, and the only appeal to his imagination in the old Hanse city was that of the beauty of his cousin Amalie, with whom he fell passionately in love. Amalie loved him not, and for ten years he kept the sorrow of his soul to himself and his poems.

He now tried law at the universities of Bonn, Gottingen, and lastly, Berlin, where he fell under the influence of Hegel and was received into a distinguished literary circle. Thus encouraged, in 1822 he published his first volume of poems, "Youthful Sorrows," with two tragedies. The latter were entire failures—Heine's genius was not dramatic—but the poems made an impression among his friends. Their reception among the public generally was cold and Heine was bitterly disappointed.

THE POET OF THE SEA

He had already begun to suffer from intense headaches—the warning symptoms of the nervous disorder which finally attacked his spine. Uncle Salomon, who footed his academic bill, insisted that he should complete his legal studies, but first allowed him a prolonged stay at the seaside, and there Heine imbibed an almost Byronic love of the sea which found expression later in his poems, "The North Sea." He is 'par excellence' the German poet of the sea.

His relations with his uncle reveal his character in its least favourable light. Solomon like many other uncles, expected commercial value for his money, and Heine, like many other nephews, thought he was entitled to a fixed allowance. The affection between the two was impaired by constant disputes about money, in which Heine sometimes showed but little self-respect.

For the present, however, Salomon won. Heine went back to Gottingen and in 1825 graduated in law. At the same time he was cynically baptized in the Lutheran Church as a necessary qualification for an appointment which he hoped he might receive from the Prussian Government. He even contemplated settling down in Hamburg as a solicitor.

BEAUTY AND MOCKERY.

All such ideas were swept from his mind by the instantaneous success of his first volume of "Seisebilder," or Travel-Pictures, written some in verse and some in prose, and published in 1826. To its credit, Germany realized from the first that a new and original voice had spoken.

Never before had any poet combined so much simple beauty, such technical excellence, in versification, so rich a use of natural imagery, such apparently artless art with such a profound and mordant irony. Word by word we see the beautiful image growing, feel the fine thought richly expanding, when suddenly, it may be not till the last line of expectation, the arch-jester pulls the strings and the whole vision collapses to the sound of a mocking laugh.

It was a new style to Germany, more French perhaps than German—Theirs described him as "the wittiest Frenchman since Voltaire"—but it was the soul of Heine face to face with the beauty and tragedy of life.

The second volume of the 'Reisebilder, which followed shorly afterwards, was even better and more audacious, and was banned throughout Germany because of its revolutionary ideas and its lampoons on the Hanoverian nobility and clergy.

About this time he visited England—still at the expense of Uncle Salomon. His object was to study parliamentary reform, and he professed admiration for the political life of the "land of freedom," and above all for Canning. But London choked him.

"SEND NO POET TO LONDON!"

"Send no poet to London!" he wrote in the fourth volume of his 'Reisebilder.' "This downright earnestness of all things, this colossal uniformity, this machine-like movement, this moroseness even in pleasure, this exaggerated London, smothers the imagination and rends the heart."

On his return to Hamburg he collected all his poems under the famous title, "Book of Songs." His name and influence were now as secure as those of Goethe himself, whom he so much admired. The "Book" ran through ten editions before his death, was translated into many tongues, and placed him for all time among the greatest lyric poets of any age or country.

It created a new era in German literature, containing as it did such gems of balladry as "The Lorelei," "Henry," and many another, and a countless array of love-songs pathetic, humorous, gay, and tragic.

Heine mocked to their death the Romantics who befuddled their imaginations with the cardboard knights and ladies of a sham mediaeval Germany, but at the same time he himself could not always resist "an inexpressible yearning" as he calls it, "for the blue flower in the fairyland of Romanticism."

HE LEAVES FOR FRANCE.

Within the next few years the third and fourth volumes of the "Reisebilder" appeared. The third was unnecessarily personal and vindictive, and not so popular as its predecessors. Meanwhile he had abandoned a journastic position at Munich, which he did not find to his liking. He had also been disappointed in his hopes of a professorship from Ludwig I. of Bavaria. His father was dead. The Revolutionary movement of 1830, which had produced the constitutional monarchy of Louis Philippe in France, had been stifled in the German states, and all hope of a political and social regeneration of the Fatherland seemed for the moment to have vanished.

In disgust the champion of freedom and democracy foresook the Fatherland for ever and settled in Paris, turning politician and journalist in the process. In Paris he was welcomed by a brilliant circle which included Victor Hugo, Balzac, Alfred de Musset, George Sand, Dumas, Gautier, Chopin, Berlioz and many others whose names are as immortal as his own. He became the interpreter of Germany to France, and France to Germany, and wrote in French with as much power and wit as in German.

Poverty still hung round him like a shadow. He had no sense of money and was indiscriminately generous. Moreover, he had set up a "menage" with Mathilde Mirat, a young Norman girl, whom he had first eyed through the window of her aunt's shoe-shop in Paris.

If Mathilde could neither read nor write, she was a loyal and gay-spirited companion, to whom he was sincerely devoted, because she loved him for himself and not for his fame. He eventually married her—as a preliminary to a duel into which his sometimes too venomous pen had led him. But her ignorance did not extend to the art of spending money, and Heine was often hard put to it to make ends meet.

The most important of his numerous prose works is 'The Romantic School', a penetrating and lively history of modern German literature, published in 1833. As a prose writer and also as a controversialist, Heine takes a high rank. His style is clear and flexible, his touch light but sure, and his Hebrew irony—his essential characteristic—as keen as Voltaire's and as deep as that of Hardy. He never wanted an apt image to illustrate his point nor wit and humour to thrust it home. To the end of his life he remained a superb satirist, but as disease shackled his limbs and his pain increased, his irony became tinged with bitterness.

AWAKENING HIS COUNTRY.

Twice only did he visit his native land after he settled in Paris—and chiefly to see his mother, who survived him. He found Germany in fetters—a nation which had lost her soul. The outcome was the finest of his satirical poems, "Germany—a Winter's Journey", in which he lashed with a scorpion's tongue every aspect of German life from the behaviour of the customs officers to the amusements of the King of Prussia. His shafts went deep and hurt.

But they helped to awaken in the German breast a sense of self-respect, and to that extent prepared the way for the revival of German nationalism. For beneath all his mocking cynicism Heine was a dreamer and an idealist. He combined a Hellenic realism with the Hebraic fervour of the Old Testament, and in the end the latter usually won. He was not a typical German—either in mind or habits. He hated beer and never smoked, and his face, with its fine nose, dreamy blue eyes, and Byronic lips, mirrored the conflict of the soul within.

In his later poems, notably "Bimini", "The Slave Ship", "Disputation", and perhaps most beautiful of all, "Fur die Monche", written only a few days before his death, all his essential qualities are intensified—as if by disease. The beauty is more beautiful, the imagery richer, and the irony at times becomes a shout of hideous laughter.

But the last act of the tragedy had already opened. Salomon had died, and a quarrel with his cousin over a legacy brought on creeping paralysis. In 1846, he said that all he ate tasted of earth, and in 1848 he went out into the streets of Paris for the last time, half-blind, half-lame, to take farewell of the Venus de Milo in the silent chambers of the Louvre.

From now on his left eye remained closed, and he could only open his right by lifting up the lid. Too truly he sang in one of his songs:—

"I have two rooms, the one
I live in—and the grave."

But is lifelibbed from his limbs it poured more brightly and abundantly through the keen clear brain.

Many were the great Frenchmen and Germans who called to pay their respects. But in time even they forgot, and only the faithful Mathilde, a few old family friends, and Cocotte, the parrot, remained. He died in 1856 and was buried in Montmartre Cemetery, with the simple inscription on his tomb—Henri Heine.

FROM HIS "CONFESSIONS".

Heine lives by his songs, which are known and sung the world over like those of Burns. Of the best there are many English translations—most of them so bad that one would never think Heine was more than a third-rate poetaster. His prose, however, is less well known. The following passage from his "Confessions" reveals its characteristic qualities:—

"Yes, the mockery which the Master has poured out over me is terrible, and horribly cruel is His sport. Humbly do I acknowledge His superiority, and I prostrate myself in the dust before Him. But, although I lack such supreme creative powers, yet in my spirit also the eternal reason flames brightly, and I may summon even the wit of God before its forum, and subject is to a respectful criticism.

"And here I venture to offer most submissively the suggestion that the sport which the Master has inflicted on the poor pupil is rather too long drawn out; it has already lasted over six years, and after a time becomes monotonous. Moreover, if I may take the liberty to say it, in my humble opinion the jest is not new, and the great Aristophanes of Heaven has already used it on a former occasion, and has, therefore, been guilty of plagiarism on His own exalted self. In order to prove this assertion, I will quote a passage from the "Chronicle" of Luneberg.

"FAME WAS A CRUEL JEST."

"This chronicle is very interesting for those who seek information concerning the manners and customs of Germany during the Middle Ages. As in a fashion journal, it describes the wearing apparel of both sexes which was in vogue at each particular period. It also imparts information concerning the popular ballads of the day, and quotes the opening lines of several of them.

"Among others, it records that during the year 1480 there were whistled and sung throughout all Germany certain songs, which for sweetness and tenderness surpassed any previously known in German lands. Young and old, and the women in particular, were quite bewitched by these ballads, which might be heard the livelong day. But these songs, so the chronicle goes on to say, were composed by a young priest who was afflicted with leprosy, and lived a forlorn, solitary life, secluded from all the world. While all Germany, shouting and jubilant, sang and whistled his songs, he, a wretched outcast, in the desolation of his misery sat sorrowful and alone.

"Oh, that fame was the old, familiar scorn, the cruel jest of God, the same as in my case, although there it appears in the romantic garb of the Middle Ages.

"Sometimes among the gloomy phantasms that visit me at night I seem to see before me the poor priest of the Luneberg Chronicle, my brother in Apollo, and his sorrowful eyes stare strangely out of his hood; but almost at the same moment it vanishes, and, faintly dying away, like the echo of a dream, I hear the jarring tones of the Lazarus-bell."

A Sufferer's Wish to Benefi thers

"My Leg is now completely healed."

Profit by ME s Experience and Cle lood with

Our portrait is of Mrs. E. J. Harris, Church House, Upper Sapey, near Worcester, England, who writes: "Some time ago I suffered great pain from a varicose leg, which became badly ulcerated. After trying several ointments and medicines, which seemed to do no good, I resolved to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after having taken one bottle I found great relief. I persevered with Clarke's Blood Mixture and am now glad to say that my leg is completely healed and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

Cl's Blood Mixture

Just for Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Pimples, Eruptions.

To all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. C. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA

BRAD

This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cent.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

For full particulars apply to:—
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

# ...ORY OF ...imple-...k Out ...PPOINT ...CUMENTS.

...ote for rupees six lacs in fa... defendants. He also alleges ...d along with the Defendants ...he value of Rs. one ...aintiff admits the receipt of ...housand as his drawings for ...use and purposes.

...iff further says that the de...owing full well that the re... made by them were entirely ...dvantage of the simple-mind...e plaintiff and the trust re... in the defendants.

...SEL'S ARGUMENTS.

...r the defendants informed ...o that as a matter of fact ...ad agreed to a consent order ...g held on Saturday last and ...he understood, the plaintiff ...ack out of the said arrange... was very unfair on his part, ...care for it and that he was ...ceed with the Notice of Mo...

...ff's counsel said that, al...sent order was agreed upon ...ow advised not to agree ...er the meeting the paintiff's ...d received a letter which was ... contained serious allegations ...plaintiff as well as his attor... Mulla and Mulla.

...dants' counsel insisted on ...uit expedited and fixed on ...e plaintiff's counsel objected ... a date in September as his ...ce was necessary in Karachi... fighting another suit against

...' counsel argued that it was ...to delay the hearing of the ...nsiderable injury having been ...e defendants' reputation and ...e one-sided report pubished ...es of India" and urged that ...as to be fixed His Lordship ...e first week of July. His ...wever fixed the case for hear... first Monday in August and ...ual order for filing written ...nd discovery of Documents.

...ced that the Documents name...ty the Agreements, the Promissory Notes and the Hundis should be deposited in a local Bank in the joint names of the plaintiff's and defendant's Attorneys.

DEFENDANTS DENY ALLEGATIONS.

The defendant's counsel thereafter asked the Court to take a note that the above order was without prejudice and that the defendants denied each and every one of the allegations made by the plaintiff which was accordingly noted by His Lordship.

Mr. V. Taraporwalla instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. Daphatary instructed by Messrs. E. B. Ghasawala and Co., appeared for the defendants.

"SIMPLE-MINDED".

The Plaintiff alleges that he ... not done any responsible work and ...experienced and of a very simple-mi... nature and that he signed the ...ments without reading the same, and wit... understanding the import of the ...rious terms and relying solely upon the ...esentations of the defendants.

The plaintiff "has not such ...Hedge of the English language as to ...stand the import of the clauses of the ...greement even if he had read the sa...

DRAWS RS. 5,000.

The Plaintiff alleges that he pd a ...

## MOTOR CAR OUTLOOK FOR 1929

—:o:—

### BIGGEST YEAR FOR PRODUCTION

Commenting on the motor car outlook for 1929, Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President, General Motors Corporation, says: "The beginning of each year appears to me to be an opportune time for us to review the year just closing and in that way obtain a better prospective of what our hopes and ambitions should be for the new year. The Annual Automobile Show coming as it does at this time of the year affords an excellent opportunity to do this from the standpoint of the automotive industry.

THE CAUSES OF SUCCESS.

"To my mind in 1928 the industry has carried still further forward the principle which has contributed so much to its marvellous achievements. It has served the public better through the development of more outstanding values than ever before. All this has been made possible through increased engineering knowledge or a better understanding of the fundamentals, capitalized by more effective manufacturing and more intensive merchandising. Added attractiveness in appearance or a greater appreciation of the artistic side has probably been the outstanding development of the year from the standpoint of the industry as a whole. With it, however, the technical or mechanical side has in no sense been overlooked. There has been a very general advance forward, particularly in the relation of power to weight or increased performance and acceleration made desirable by road congestion and higher speeds, the latter particularly in the lower price models.

"When one looks at the values that are being offered at this time, it hardly seems believable, yet I will venture to predict that with the spirit of progress that has prevailed from the beginning and still prevails in the industry, the end has in no sense been reached.

GREATEST PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS MOTIVE INDUSTRY.

"Looking forward—to my mind the greatest problem that confronts the industry from within is more effective merchandising of the product. I mean by this, the building of a sounder foundation for the motor car dealer and with this the development of good-will toward the industry through more effective service. The greatest asset that any industry or business can possibly have is the good-will of the public toward it and its products. To my mind, effective service or a satisfied customer will exert for us a greater influence in developing good-will than millions of dollars spent in advertising. I mention this because I do not believe the industry as a whole has intensified on this most important subject to the same degree that it has on other phases of its activities.

PROSPECTS OF 1929.

"Indications point to 1929 as likely to be the biggest year from the standpoint of production that the industry has yet enjoyed. Our replacement demand will increase; wealth will be added to the country which will further increase our opportunities. The more intensive effort that is being put into overseas business, aided by a greater appreciation of the motor car and its use as an agent of transportation, will result in still greater possibilities in that rapidly expanding field.

HOPEFUL FUTURE.

"General Motors enters the new year with confidence that our dealers and we ourselves will obtain our share of this prosperity. To merit this we recognize that we must serve the public better than ever before. We shall strive to do that with the hope and belief that it will turn out to be the most prosperous year we have yet enjoyed.

"There are many problems confronting us all that are far from finished. There are many constructive things that can be done that have not even been started and some not even thought of. A realization of those facts together with the willingness to work makes progress certain."

## DR. AFSHAR IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

### A DISTINGUISHED PERSIAN JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN

Dr. Mahmud Khan Afshar, the distinguished politician and journalist of Teheran was successfully operated upon for piles yesterday at the Charak Clinic of Dr. Rustom Cooper, M.D., Doctor Afshar was thinking of proceeding to Europe when he was prevailed upon to try India whose surgeons could now hold their own with the specialists of Europe. Dr. Afshar is an accomplished gentleman speaking German and French with fluency and very well acquainted with English. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Political Science at Switzerland. Latterly owing to ill-health he suspended the publication of his illustrated monthly "Ayandeh".

We hope this sympathetic visitor will soon return home with invigorating health, with a knowledge of India especially Parsis and pleasant memories of this country allied to his by more than cultural ties.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 1.

Royan, The Chargeurs Reunis Liner Ceylan is sinking in the Bay of Piscay. The Crew and passengers have been taken in boats. Help is being despatched. Reuter.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

### "THE IMPLICATIONS OF PEACE".

In connection with the 62nd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis Ph.D., will deliver an address under the auspices of the Peace Society of Western India at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Tuesday the 2nd inst. at 6-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

### LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Under the auspices of International Law Institute a series of twelve free lectures dealing with the subject of "Treaties" will be given shortly by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah.

The series will be begun on or about the 13th prox. and all persons desiring to take part in the same are asked to make it known to Sjt. K. H. Mangle, B.A., Secretary Indian Institute of International Law, 97 Girgaum Road, Cor. Benham Hall Lane, Bombay No. 4.

### SRI RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

To commemorate the ninety-fourth Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, a public meeting will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday the 4th instant at 6 p.m. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside. Messrs. K. Natarajan, K. C. Sen, G. B. Trivedi, F. J. Ginwalla and Swami Vishwananda will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend. The celebration will take place at the Khar Ashram on the 7th instant (8-11 a.m).

### BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Military Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Sidney D. Henwood at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

1. March. Forward Again. Rayner. 2. Musical Comedy Selection. The Blue Mazurka. Lehar. 3. Petit Suite de concert. Coleridge-Taylor. 4 Selection. Rose Marie. Friml. 5. Operatic Selection. Rienzi. Wagner. 6. Musical Comedy. Lady Mary. Sirmay. 7. Selection. H.M.S. Pinapore. Sullivan 8. Musical Comedy. The show Boat. Kern.

Regimental marches.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILMAY.

—:o:—

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS.

ARRIVALS AT COLABA.

| | H. M. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail ..... | 8-35 |
| Gujarat Mail ..... | 7-02 |
| Kathiawar Mail ..... | 8-05 |
| Punjab Bombay Express .. | 6-20 |
| Kathiwar Express ..... | 19-35* |

(*Terminates at Church Gate).

DEPARTURES FROM COLABA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail ..... | 13-00 |
| Bombay Punjab Express .. | 16-30 |
| Gujarat Mail ..... | 20-45 |
| Kathiawar Mail ..... | 21-05 |
| Kathiawar Express .... | 7-25 |

AT BALLAR PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only) for homeward bound passengers arrives 9-15.

## GANDHIJI IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

### TO OPEN NEW KHADI SHOP.

Taking advantage of Mahatma Gandhi's short stay in Bombay on his way to Madras. The Bhuleswar Congress Committee, has arranged to hold a public meeting on Friday the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Gandhiji will speak on the boycott of foreign cloth. After meeting Gandhiji will open a new Khadi shop, in the premises occupied by Khadi Printing and Dyeing works situated at Girgaum. The exact place and programme will be announced in due course.

## Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

New York, April 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 20.79 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 20.75 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 20.58 |
| Difference | —.21 |
| Broach Expectations | Rs. 358 0 0 |

LIVERPOOL

The Liverpool Market is closed.

## Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX)

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929.

Commenting upon the recent scene in the Legislative Assembly when the Opposition thumped upon their desks and would not for a time allow a speaker from the Government benches to continue his oration undisturbed, a writer in the "Pioneer" says "Deliberative assemblies all the world over including the Mother of Parliaments have never been noted for orderly behaviour when the passions of those present have been roused".

* * * *

But our Legislative Assembly does not generally depart from ultra-decorous conduct. Except for occasional flashes of wit from certain members, whose number is lamentably small, it is dull and insipid. They have a more lovely time of it in the French Chamber of Deputies. The representatives of the people in that body think nothing, I am told, of raising their inkstands and threatening to throw them at their opponents.

* * * *

How much should Germany pay? Here is a problem which is baffling the Reparations Committee. A Paris message says that the gap between the German offer and the creditor Powers' demands is wide as ever.

* * * *

The case is precisely similar to that of a friend of mine who is in the habit of "touching" his acquaintances for "trifling" sums. He always wishes to have the gap between what he proposes to repay and what they expect as repayment to remain as wide as possible.

* * * *

Germany, however, has shown that she can pay a lot and also that she can pay punctually. With a model debtor like this, no wonder that creditors become more and more rapacious.

* * * *

The recent proceedings of the Council of State and the Assembly provide many interesting slogans. "Let us face facts as they are" says Sir George Schuster. "Wake up" says Sir Arthur Froom. Indians have been doing both. That's what officialdom finds annoying.

* * * *

IN NEW YORK.

Bobby—(who has been to the Zoo) Why do elephants have such long trunks?

Betty—(his younger sister) "They have to come all the way from India, stupid".

# BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE MEANS BUSINESS

## Boycott Propaganda in Full Swing

## SWADESHI BAZAR ON APRIL 6.

With each day the propaganda for the Boycott of British Goods launched by the Bombay Youth League is taking a more vigorous turn. Propaganda meetings in every part of the City are proclaiming the message of boycott and the volunteers of the Youth League are carrying it from door to door.

By far the most important contribution to practical Boycott will be the very interesting Swadeshi Bazar which will be opened to the Public from April 6th. A large number of genuine Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers are co-operating with the Youth League and making the bazar a very varied and bright show. Numerous types of Swadeshi goods will be on display and offered for sale at very attractive prices.

Particularly for the ladies it will be an excellent shopping opportunity. The Youth League fully realises that the Boycott is to be made successful its significance and implications must fully be grasped by ladies. With that view a very large number of lady volunteers have been enrolled and this will undoubtedly greatly facilitate purchases for lady visitors.

"BATTLE CRIES OF YOUTH."

The Jinnah Hall which has been booked for the Swadeshi Bazar during the National Week will be gaily decorated with not only the usual and conventionally gay buntings and flags but also with the fighting slogan boards depicting in choice phraseology the various 'Battle Cries' of Youth.

Another interesting feature will be a daily entertainments programme which will take place each evening on the spacious terrace of the Jinnah Hall. Several distinguished artistes have volunteered their services and the public will have unique opportunity of having a most enjoyable time every evening without being subjected to heavy charges for the privilege of seeing them performed. Music both vocal and instrument will be generously represented each evening. Physical performances and demonstrations, Cinema shows, Lantern lectures, humerous recitations form some of the interesting items

A MONTHLY FEATURE.

It is gratifying to note that the Youth League proposes to make the holding of the Swadeshi Bazar a monthly affair and judging from the response that they have got it seems fair to prophecise that it will soon steal its way into the affections of the Citizens of Bombay and become their monthly shopping bazar.

As was to be expected, there has been a great rush for the stalls and the Youth League is to be congratulated for having kept a price for stalls measuring 5 feet by 10 feet as low as Rs. 25/-. For apart from sales it will be an excellent propaganda event for our local Swaeshi manufacturers and dealers whose advertisements compares very unfavourably with the booming and boosting advertisements of Foreign goods.

The Youth League has set apart some space for advertisement posters and have kept a charge for exhibiting one advertisement poster measuring 2-1/2 feet by 1-1/2 feet at only Rs. 5/-. We understand some space is still available is this section and there is no doubt that our keen businessmen will not fail to avail themselves of this splendid opportunity.

The Youth League has also arranged to have a Volunteer at the Jinnah Hall between 8 a.m. and 16 a.m. and between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to give any particulars that may be desired.

## PROGRESS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

—:o:—

### GROWTH OF INDUSTRY AGRICULTURE EXCEEDS ESTATES

MOSCOW, ... 27. (Mail).

Addressing the Moscow Provincial Party Conference, Molotov, Secry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party as well as the Moscow Committee of the Party, dwelt at some length upon the condition of industry and agriculture in the Soviet Russia.

During the last several years Molotov said, the growth of industry actually exceeded the estimated. Thus last year the industrial output increased 23 per cent against an estimated increase of 16 per cent. In view of this experience it is safe to say that the progress of industry and agriculture as anticipated in the five year plan can certainly be achieved.

PROSPECTS OF OUTPUT.

According to this plan the output of the heavy industries is expected to increase three times, and that of the light industries two and a half times, compared with their present standards. The realisation of the plan will bring up the industrial output of Soviet Russia at the next five years to very nearly three times of the pre-war level.

RATIONALISATION.

Touching upon the question of rationalisation Molotov declared that the Soviet oil industry already upto the standard of the advanced capitalist countries. The mechanisation of the coal industry, particularly of Don Basin, 32 per cent of whose output is produced by machines has already surpassed the mechanisation of the coal industry in Great Britain.

REMARKABLE YIELD OF FARMS.

With reference to agriculture Molotov said that during the last few years the collective and state farms have grown much more rapidly than the individual peasant farms. During the last year alone the number of collective farms jumped from 17,000 to 37,000. It is estimated that this year the collective and state farms will yield about 9.3 per cent of the entire marketable grain against 5.9 per cent last year. Molotov also said that the advanced purchases of crops this year will involve 15,500,000 hectares of grain 3,375,000 hectares of technical plants etc.—(Tass) Agency.

## RESULTS OF TAIMYR EXPEDITION

—:o:—

LENINGRAD, Feb. 26.

Prof. Tolmachov, the head of the Taimyr expedition of the Academy of Science which has recently returned to Leningrad, made public the following data on the results achieved by the expedition.

The entire route into the heart of the Taimyr Peninsular and back, a distance of 3,000 klm., was covered by the expedition in 9 months, between April, 1928 and January 1929. The expedition reached as far as north as the 75th parallel. The maps of the Eastern section of the Taimyr peninsula proved to be inaccurate. The expedition discovered four mountain ranges, from 100 to 400 klms 1 in lenth. The Taimyr lake turned out to be four time as large as is indicated in the maps. The Eastern section of Taimyr is practically uninhabited. In the summer one meets with Samoyeds and Yakuts. Their principal occupation is deer breeding.

The expedition brought with it extensive botanical and geological collections as well as a map of the region explored with mountain ranges, lakes and rivers discovered by the expedition denoted on it.—(Tass).

## EXPORT FACILITIES IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

### NEW PORT CONSTRUCTED

KRASNOYARAK, Feb. 26. (By Mail).

The so-called Kara expedition which is organised annually for the purpose of establishing a regular exchange of products between Northern Siberia and the rest of the world will this year make two trips instead of the one trip, made hitherto, owing to the construction of the Igar Port with excellent facilities for export operations.

As a result, the amount of cargo handled by the Kara expedition is expected greatly to increase—(Tass).

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Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as during the past twenty-eight Years.

In **Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.)** and **Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.)** and the Final Examination for the Incorporated **Secretaries (F. I. S. A.)** ours are the only **Indian Institution Students** that have hitherto succeeded.

In the **London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.)** our students passed in **thirteen different subjects**, whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law**. The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates **were secured as usual**.

In the **D. Com. (I. M. C.)** the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more **than all Institutions from India** put together who competed.

In **G. D. A.** only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and prizes were won during past years.**

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*The Bombay Chronicle.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929.


# IS IT A NIGHTMARE?

—:o:—

It appears from the proceedings of the Muslim League at Delhi and of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat that the prospects of a complete settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question are less bright now than they were in December last. It almost seems that extremists on either side are doing everything possible to prevent a settlement. Indeed the question has been bungled or neglected ever since the abrupt breaking off of negotiations at the National Convention at Calcutta. Instead of leaving the contentious points to be discussed by communal institutions in a necessarily one-sided manner, the Convention should have appointed a special mixed Committee or authorised the old Nehru Committee to explore fresh avenues to a settlement. But the Convention did neither. The Working Committee of the Congress, which initiated the All-Parties Conference, might have made the next move in the matter but it did not. For aught we know it let things drift, presumably in the fond hope that a change of heart in course of time might make fresh negotiations easier. The inevitable result followed and the two contending sides drifted steadily apart, nursing their grievances, real or imaginary in their own respective camps. A number of Muslims met together in the All-Parties' Muslim Conference and tried to get away as far from the Nehru Report and the Muslim League as it was possible, apparently in the hope that when so many new things were demanded, at least some would be conceded by the All-Parties' Conference and by what is called the Jinnah League. The Maha Sabha has now in its turn gone to the other extreme as if to say that two could play at the game. And dispassionate leaders on either side are left wondering how the two extremes could be got to meet.

Some well-meaning Muslim leaders, including Mr. Jinnah, have been anxious for some time past to unite the two wings of the Muslim League. We have said before that we welcome this desire for unity, if only because any settlement made by the Hindu and Muslim leaders might be thereby made acceptable to the bulk of the Muslim Community. But that unity must be on a basis that will promote a national settlement. This point of view, however, does not seem to have been fully accepted by those responsible for the draft resolution first presented to the Subjects Committee of the Muslim League. In the preamble and several of its provisions it pandered too much to the prejudices of some Muslim leaders who want to reject the Nehru Report altogether. Fortunately the Subjects Committee revised the resolution radically. This resolution supports the Nehru Report subject to a few slight modifications and provides an excellent basis for fresh negotiations. It is encouraging to find that it was adopted by the Subjects Committee by 77 votes against 7. But owing to the confusion that was created at the open confidence when the resolution was brought before it, it is not quite clear yet whether it was adopted by the Delhi Conference. The fact, however, that the resolution was accepted by the Subjects Committee by an overwhelming majority remains and forms a redeeming feature of what otherwise would appear to be a gloomy situation.

If the Maha Sabha at Surat had waited for the decision of the League on the Nehru Report, it could have seen that there is a determined party in the League strongly supporting the Report with but slight modifications, that the party is apparently in a majority in the League, and that if its hands were not weakened by hostile demonstrations against Muslims in general it could hold its own against the opponents of the Report. But the Sabha was cruelly impatient. Though it had pledged itself to the support of the Nehru Report unconditionally, it lightheartedly adopted a resolution practically repudiating the Nehru Report in respect of the communal settlement; and this for the most frivolous reason that the got-up "All-India" Muslim Conference had rejected the Report, which it had never accepted before. In vain did men like Dr. Choithram and Pundit Harishchandra Bajpai point out that the resolution amounted to a stultification of the Congress, the National Convention and the Sabha itself and that nothing had happened to justify any backing out of the Sabha's pledge. The Sabha precipitately adopted the resolution, though, it seems, by a small majority. There is only bitter irony in Dr. Moonje's assurance that if Mr. Jinnah should accept the Nehru Report, he too would again accept it immediately. Among Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus there are leaders giving more or less support to the Nehru Report. Friendly negotiations alone can increase the volume of support, but the impatient and distrustful demonstration of the MahaSabha is, we regret to have to say, not calculated to smooth the way for negotiations. However, those who have firm faith in the need and possibility of Hindu-Muslim settlement must not be disheartened by the increasing difficulties in the way. The next step towards the settlement should be taken by the Working Committee of the Congress.

## NO LONGER THE PARIAH.

—:o:—

To British businessmen Soviet Russia is no longer the pariah. It may suit the book of all true British Imperialists to denounce the Soviet and its activities but when British capitalism finds that it it does not manage to secure economic profit by exploiting the industrial resources of the Soviet, financial syndicates from other countries will step in where it disliked to tread, politics of course must be severely subordinated to business needs. A British Trade Delegation was, therefore, formed in London some weeks ago, for the purpose of studying the Soviet economic situation on the spot. The Soviet authorities warmly welcomed the idea and the Delegation is on a visit to Moscow this week. According to a Moscow message the Delegation declares that the visit already promises "to bear fruit for the enormous potential resources of Russia, when brought into proper co-ordination with Britain financial and individual forces." The Soviet authorities will, with their study of British endeavours elsewhere to promote the industrial good of the countries irrigated by British capitalism, no doubt see that they retain a controlling voice in any Trade agreement arrived at with financial interests operating from London. The anxiety of these interests to come to an understanding with the Soviet Government is intelligible when one notices in the latest issue of the "Sunday Times" a correspondent pointing out to his countrymen that "during the past few years German industries have supplied the Soviet with goods to the value of many millions pounds sterling". He adds significantly "Germany has herself stated that the instalments which Russia contracted to pay for these commodities were in some cases actually in German banks before the date on which they were due".

## TOP-HEAVY

—:o:—

The annual report for 1927-28 issued by the Director of Agriculture with the Government of Bombay covers a wide range of subjects, from cattle breeding to artificial fertilisers, from prepaganda and organisation to the necessity of obtaining "detailed information about the diaries of typical cultivators families". The report rightly recognises that there is now a fuller realization of the importance of agriculture in India than ever before, though we are not so certain as the author of the report is that this greater interest in agricultural problems on the part of the population has been due to the stimulus provided by the work of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The ryot is now becoming more vocal about his grievances, particularly in regard to his just and still neglected grievance about the harsh inelastic manner in which land revenue is collected and about its high incidence. The palliatives which the activities of the Department of Agriculture seek to provide for him become useless to him in the long run, because debt ridden and hard pressed as he is in his efforts to secure a living income from his patch of land in the minutely fragmented Ryotwari tract, research problems and fertilisers and propaganda literature can be of no material interest to him. He has not the economic stability to benefit by them.

# CO-OPERATION IN KARNATAK

## URGENCY OF PROPAGANDA WORK.

(By a Co-operator.)

IV.*

The work done by official and non-official agency in the matter of popularising the movement is microscopic indeed. Holiday lectures by those who think themselves superior beings are least fitted to take the message of co-operation to the doors of the ryot. The work of educating the common people in the principles of co-operation may be carried on by paid agency but you must select the best men, men ready to work with missionary spirit. At present we expect missionary zeal without textending to the workers the privilege and concessions enjoyed by the missionary. Credit for the work is shared by officers and honorary workers. Low pay with no prospects and no provision for old age or for the education of children and the exclusive right of shouldering all blame are all reserved for the paid propagandist. If missionaries are to be trained, let the scheme be on the basis of a missionary society. In these hard days it is unwise to expect men to undertake the arduous work of educative propaganda without liberally remunerating them. At present the move is to pay at the most Rs. 75/- a month with no pension, no provident fund, and no provision for the children and no house allowance. With this prospect it is not possible to get even a third rate worker. Yet with this equipment the movement is ambitious enough to mobilise credit in the villages and wipe out agricultural indebtedness.

**LITERATURE IN VERNACULAR.**

The next point that I wish to urge is that of vernacularisation of "co-operative" literature. It is some years that the movement has now attained its majority but what is its record in this respect? There are no standard books on—co-operation in any vernaculars of the Presidency; mere translations by men who are not good writers will not attract a fair number of readers. What is required is that writers of some repute who have considerable command over language should be engaged to write pamphlets. Insipid language, unattractive printing and unintelligent wa[illegible] the subject combine to co[illegible] of the present-day bo[illegible] operation. Pamphleteering [illegible] sense should be carried on wi[illegible] and energy. The booklets s[illegible] sold at a nominal price. Th[illegible] deal with all sides of banking [illegible] say, cheques cash credits c[illegible] and so on in a simple and a[illegible] style. The titled autocracy o[illegible] operative movement shoul[illegible] once for all that it is a de[illegible] movement and vernacularisat[illegible] no way lowers them in the eye[illegible] officials. Many of the urban [illegible] print their annual reports in [illegible] though nearly 99 p.c. of their [illegible] bers and depositors and abou[illegible] cent. of their Boards are inn[illegible] that language. For whom is t[illegible] port made? Is it for the memb[illegible] is it for the Registrar and som[illegible] officers? If the Boards are s[illegible] enamoured of English [illegible] please themselves by [illegible] their reports in English even [illegible] cost of the members but [illegible] helpless members have copies [illegible] own language. The Board's [illegible] ings are in English though [illegible] or more of its members are [illegible] of English. All these proceed[illegible] cluding the report are written [illegible] lish and the comedy of it [illegible] they bear the signature of the [illegible] ing boards in vernacular. If it [illegible] dignified or unbusinesslike to [illegible] the proceedings in the vernac[illegible] humbly recommend the autho[illegible] keep the translation of these [illegible] ing. Otherwise a member who [illegible] know the proceedings for [illegible] must have an interpreter in his [illegible] and at his own cost. Is this j[illegible] equitable?

**APPEAL TO YOUTH.**

The processions on the Co-o[illegible] Day even in big cities are mere [illegible] ries. The attitude of the organis[illegible] that of an unpaid brown burea[illegible] It repel people instead of att[illegible] them. They imitate only th[illegible] of the heaven-born service. One [illegible] most valuable piece of servi[illegible] attract the minds of the youth

(Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 4th, 5th and 18th March respectively.

# HAMBURG THE CITY OF SHOWROOMS.

## VALUE OF DIRECT TOUCH BETWEEN PRODUCER AND SALESMAN

The most important German seaport, as regards the quantities and values of the exports from and the imports into Germany that are handled there, is Hamburg, and it is therefore but natural that the great majority of the so-called "export agents" are domiciled in that city. Owing to the growing extent to which the overseas markets are now supplied with articles manufactured by German industrialists, the latter drive a great deal of benefit from the activities carried on by the export agents. It is not always realised, however, that the foreign buyers who make their purchases in Germany may also obtain considerable advantages by availing themselves of the services rendered by the export agents, and it may therefore be convenient to sketch in brief the functions exercised by these intermediaries.

**NATURAL INTERMEDIARY.**

It is, of course, evident that the natural intermediary between the German manufacturers and the wholesale buyers from abroad is the exporter. The greater part of the German exporters are also domiciled in Hamburg, many of them maintaining one or more branch establishments abroad. In consequence of their direct dealings with the foreign purchasers, they are able to utilise their wide experience in the interests of buyers and sellers alike and to supply the manufacturers with valuable information concerning the requirements of the foreign markets in which they are interested. The export agents, on the other hand, constitute the connecting link between the German manufacturers and the German exporters, as well as between the German exporters and the purchasers from abroad. They are not really "agents" in the accepted sense of the term but are independent merchants representing a number of works domiciled in the interior and maintaining their own showrooms where all the products manufactured by these works (whose sole representatives they are for purposes of exportation) are on exhibition, or submitting sample collections to those interested in some of these products. The business of selling merchandise to foreign purchasers is naturally full of complications, but the work rendered by export agents eliminates a good many of them.

**DIRECT TOUCH.**

It must be borne in mind that, as a rule, orders received from abroad, are not confined to one single species of articles, but comprise a great variety of the most heterogeneous categories of merchandise. This circumstance, in view of the very considerable specialisation carried through in the industrial organisation of Germany, implies that dozens of individual orders must be distributed among a large number of manufacturers. Exporters, therefore, must be permanently advised concerning the latest designs and innovations turned out by the works. It might be maintained that this object could be attained most easily by travellers whom the manufacturers could instruct to call regularly on all the exporters with whom they are connected; but this is very expensive, and the cost incurred thereby would ultimately increase the selling price of the goods.

**INEXPENSIVE ARRANGEMENT.**

Such a method of direct intercourse between the manufacturers and the the exporters is therefore out of the question. It must be replaced by the work done by the export agents. These, as has already been said, are independent merchants, and only receive their commissions on the transactions actually closed, so that the fact of their existence does act involve the manufacturers in any expense. Their showrooms are permanently open for inspection, and all the latest novelties are regularly added to the existing collections. Therefore, all the exporter has to do after an order from abroad has reached him, is to inspect the showrooms of the export agent by whom the required articles are displayed, or to ask the latter to submit to him a suitable assortment. This enables him to acquaint himself at a glance with the design and the finish of the articles as well as with their

(Continued on Page 11.)

down Rao-Kedar combination "various ations of Ministers were explored unfortunately without success" [illegible]e is obliged to extend the period [illegible]ministration of Ministerial departby the "Reserved Half" until [illegible]. We are not at all sure that [illegible]hope to break the opposition to Dyarchy after that date.

**Age of Consent.**

The Mr. Justice Ramesam, in a statem[illegible]mitted to the Age of Consent Cse, parades some one-sided and irr[illegible] statistical tables to make out tha[illegible] not wise to raise the age of consent [illegible]lia. His first long table, for instance, establishes that infant mortalit[illegible]cases with the number of children But this obvious fact may be a co[illegible] wise regulation of the size of a fa[illegible]but in no way establishes that a t[illegible]age of consummation is calculated [illegible]duce healthy children or reduce [illegible] mortality. The learned judge m[illegible]have published more relevant figures a[illegible] the mortality of first born children [illegible]teen and eighteen-year old mothers. [illegible] second table shows that the age of pu[illegible]rises progressively with the cold[illegible]climate and that in Bengal the average of puberty is about 12 years and [illegible]onths. We are not sure that the figs reliable, but in any case it is a dan[illegible] fallacy, exposed time and again [illegible]ctors, that simple puberty is an indic[illegible] of fitness for motherhood. The third [illegible] gives the number of illegitimate [illegible]dren per thousand married women in [illegible]us countries. But these figures pro[illegible]ore things than one and we can onl[illegible]pathise with a judge who builds on t[illegible]a case for a low age of consent.

**Misleading [illegible]tations.**

Mr. Just[illegible]Ramesam quotes Bertrand Russel and [illegible]eral other well-known men in the We[illegible]ho recommend early marriages. But [illegible] takes care not to quote a single per[illegible] who recommends a precise marriageable[illegible]e. Everybody knows, however, that th[illegible] reformers mean some age between 18 [illegible] 24 years for women and would be ir[illegible]nant at being quoted in favour of [illegible] marriage of girls of 15 years and u[illegible]r in India. The only relevant statist[illegible] table that Mr. Justice Ramesam gi[illegible] is the one indicating that the age of [illegible]sent in several countries is lower than i[illegible]India. But he does not cite cases of co[illegible]ries where the age of consent is high[illegible] The fact is that in several Western [illegible]untries custom has long been ahead [illegible] law. We trust that the Age of Cons[illegible] Committee will in their report refut[illegible]with more convincing facts and figures [illegible] learned judge's reactionary suggestio[illegible] that the present age of consent in In[illegible]a is high enough and does not need to [illegible] raised.

# AMANULLAH'S MARCH ON KABUL.

## Communication with Ghazni Established.

## TROUBLE ON FRONTIER.

—:o:—

## British Column Kept in Readiness

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The news that Amanullah started at last on morning of March 30th with regular troops from Herat and Kandahar and Lashkars of Durani tribesman from Kandahar is believed to be correct.

Reliable information state that Habibullah has succeeded in arranging a safe passage with Wardaks who were giving trouble on the road south of Kabul, thus establishing communication with Ghazni which is in possession of his troops.

An unconfirmed report states that the advance force of his regulars with considerable body of Ghilzai tribesman has reached Mukur, a stage from Kalat-I-Ghilzai which is Amanullah's most advanced post.—A. P.

### AMANULLAH LEAVES FOR KABUL

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Afghan Consul-General here has received the following telegram from the Foreign Office, Kandahar:

"On the 7th of Hamal, corresponding to the 27th March, His Majesty King Amanullah, with forces from Herat and Kandahar as well as from the Farah, Hazara and other Kandahar tribes, left for Kabul."—A. P.

NO CRITICISM OF PERSONALITIES EARLIER

It is reported that an old bomb was found in the carriage of the special train which conveyed His Exalted Highness the Nizam to Mysore. When the train reached Falaknama, it was stopped and the bomb was handed over to the police authorities for investigation.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad Bahadur left for Bangalore on the night of the 30th.

The Nizam's Dominions Vakil Conference will be held at Gulbarga on the sixth April.—A. P.

### AFGHAN RED CRESCINT SOCIETY

—:o:—

REPRESENTATIVES AGAINUSED PERMISSION TO ENTER BALSTN

JACOBABTIL 1.

As has been already deci Khan Abdulghfarkhan and Mian Jih representatives of the Afghan rescent Society, Peshawar who intendreenter Baluchistan enroute to Kar life Jacobabad on the night of 30March. The train arrived at Sibi the orning and the delegates were recei police under command of Mr. Hill Assistant Superintendent of Police. were kept in the waiting room of Railway Station the whole day long were again served with an order u section 3 of the amended regulation 1922 which has already been servin them the 25th ultimo and were ed to Baluchistan by the nexssenger train. They refused as before so were expelled and police guard to Jacobabad by the even orders of tg train in disobeying the the delegat Chief Commissioner, both jail and it offered themselves to go to arrested. Bu expected that they would be of the Gover it appeared from the attitude ernment allment that neither the Gov- to Kandahated the delegates to proceed disobedience nor arrested them for their at Jacobabad the odder. They are now instructions and waiting to hear further Press. from their society.—Free

### SHIAS AND SUNNIS AT LOGGESHEADS

Shia and PESHAWAR, March 31.

Kalaya, an unni strife is reported from ing the Ko ndependent territory adjoin- remembered t District where it might be two classes serious differences among the in the force sulted some two years back General l expulsion of Shiah. Khan are adir Khan and Shah Wali Gardez in orted to have left Matun for zai. Mohammpany with Ghiasuddin Ghil- leader of tid Alam Khan, the ring- Kabul at t Shinwari rebels, has left for —A. P. invitation of Bacha-i-Saqqua.

### "WAR" ON FRONTIER

KOHAT

—:o:—

COLUMN IN READINESS

PESHAWAR, April 1.

War s again broken and Sunni dans in sects of Mahome- The Shia the Kurrum Valley. the count are attemping to regain Sunnis in seized from them by were driv war of 1927 when they into British Territory.

It is feared that Sunnis who are stronger and have the support of Afridis will launch a big counterdrive and again invade British Territory, necessiatating in immedate intervention.

The Kohat column is standing by ready to advance at any moment British Aeroplanes are carrying out constant reconnaisance flights and every development is being watched.

The scene of Sunni-Shia fighting is Tirah in the Afridi country and not Kurrum. It appears that Shiahs after the signing of peace built a line of forts along the border of the "guaranteed area", north of Kohat given by British as a shelter after the war of 1927 and lately Sunnis have been doing likewise on their side.

The Sunnis with the help of Afridis are fighting strenously to stem the Shiah advance. The situation is dangerous as unless stopped the war is expected to spread to other tribes and create a havoc on the frontier.—A. P.

### ANKING FORCE'S STRATEGICN MOVE.

—:o:—

WUHAN AUTHORIES EVACUATE HANW.

ANGLO-JAPANESE CONCEATION OF NAVAL FORC

LONDON, March 31.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow says that the Wuhan authorities preparing to exacuate Hankow and fall to the south bank of the Yangtse on to the perilous position of the forces, to the unexpected smart advance of National Government troops and the approach of 50,000 troops commanded General Fengyuhsiang from the north.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—Considerable anxiety prevails regarding the safey of the foreigners in Hankow. The naval forces there being reinforced but the lowness of the Yangtse prevents vessels of over 3,000 tons from proceeding to Hankow. The British and Japanese naval authorities are concerting action to meet the very serious situation in Hankow in view of the possibility of 60,000 disorganised Wuhan troops retreating through the Concession Area, which, except for the French and Japanese Concessions are now controlled by the Chinese. There is also the possibility of fighting between the forces of Marshal Chagkaishek and General Fengyuhsiang for the spoils at Hankow.—Reuter.

## UNFOUNDED NEWS.

—:o:—

### No Bomb in Nizam's Train.

SECUNDERABAD, April 1.

It transpires that there is no truth in the report that a bomb was found in the special train conveying H. E. H. the Nizam.—A. P.

### INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

—:o:—

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE

LONDON, 1st April.—In the International Rugby Match at Paris England beat France by 16 points to 3.—Reuter.

### PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 31.

A Provincial Congress Committee with Agha Lal Badshah as President and Lala Pairkhan as Secretary; a Provincial Khilafat Committee with Maulana Abdul Hakim as President, Syed Qusimjan as General Secretary; and a Provincial Red Crescent Society with Khan Abdulghaffar Khan as President and Alighulkhan as Secretary, were formed to-day at a meeting of workers from all over the province who were present in the house of Mian Abdul Ghani Savil.—Free Press.

### OBSTRUCTIONISTS' FUTILE TACTICS.

—:o:—

MUSLIM LEAGUE ACCEPTS NEHRU REPORT,

DR. MAHOMED ALAM INTERVIEWED

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Dr. Alam in an interview to the Free Press said:—

"I dare say that for all those who followed the events of the recent sittings of the adjourned sitting of the All-India Moslem League it should be quite obvious that from the beginning supporters of the Nehru Report had formed a great majority in the sittings of the Council and the Subject Committee and the Session of the All-India Momlem League. The success of the main resolution of the Nehru Committee Report in the Subjects Committee by an overwhelming majority of 77 against 7 is a clear proof of my contention.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS.

Oppositionists tried every weapon to obstruct and delay the proceedings of the Council and ultimately of the Subjects Committee also with the idea to get the session postponed and save their position but they were ultimately convinced that their efforts are futile altogether. Several adjournments of the meeting of th Council and of the Subjects Committee were obtained for the above said reasons which however did not prove of any avail to them. The result of the motion on the Nehru Committee report as moved by Abdul Rahman Gazi in the Subjects Committee was an eyeopener to the Opposition. After the success of this resolution in the Subjects Committee the open session of the All-India Muslim League was to be held at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah was waited for till 5 p.m. but he did not turn up.

NEHRU REPORT ACCEPTED.

At 5 p.m. Mr. Yusuf Imam proposed me to the chair and Mr. Sherwani seconded the proposal which was carried without opposition from the members present. I took the chair and called upon Mr. Abdur Rahman Gazi to move the resolution. The resolution was moved by him and seconded by Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani. I allowed two minutes for all amendments to be given in. Mahomed Saddiq after much time had elapsed wanted to move his amendment: that again on the condition that the noise made by some was quieted down. I put the resolution to the vote by show of hands for and against and it was carried almost unanimously with only three hands raised against it. I declared the resolution carried and closed the session. Mr. Jinnah arrived a little after this and informed him what I have done. He spoke for a couple of minutes and said he adjourned the session "sine die."

### MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

—:o:—

MEETING ADJOURNED WITHOUT TRANSACTING BUSINESS

NEW DELHI, April 1.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held this morning with Mr. Jinnah in the chair. Members of the All-Moslem Parties' Conference who had walked out of the Subjects Committee of the League yesterday were present and so were the pro-Nehru group of Moslem members of the League. It is understood that at the outset an objection was raised that the meeting of the Council was invalid under the constitution. It was pointed out that the last meeting of the Council had been adjourned "sine die" while a fresh meeting could only be called by the Secretary. Although Mr. Jinnah the President of the League had requested the Secretary last evening to inform the members no regular notice had been given of the meeting. It was further stated on behalf of the League's office that they were not able to inform all members not even those who were pretent in the headquarters. That being so, Mr. Jinnah held that the objection was in order and adjourned the meeting without transacting any business.—A. P.

### MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT TO PRESS

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 31.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. Jinnah says that when he arrived at the meeting of the Muslim League to-day he enquired of the Secretary, Dr. Kitchlew, as to how far the proceedings had gone and was informed by the latter that Mr. Ghazi had moved the main resolution, but that owing to disorder and tumult he was not allowed to speak and that when Mr. Sherwani wanted to second the resolution there was grave disorder. Dr. Kitchlew further informed him that the resolution had not been put to vote. This statement of the Secretary was borne out by others present and Dr. Alam did not challenge it. When he found that there was grave disorder he considered the best course was to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Jinnah adds:—There will now be a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to-morrow to decide on the point and the members of the League will be informed accordingly.—A. P.

Lady Sykes presided at the prize distribution of the Baby Show on Sunday.

### KHARAG BAHADUR VINDICATED

—:o:—

RELEASED FROM JAIL AT LAST

HERO WHO COURTED DEATH IN DEFENCE OF GIRL'S HONOUR

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Kharag Bahadur Singh, a Nepalee youth, sentenced on March 22 1927 to 8 years rigorous imprisonment for causing murder of one Hiralal Agarwalla and for alleged cruel treatment to Rajkumari, a Nepalee girl, was released from Rajshahs jail yesterday.

Kharag Bahadur Singh came down to Calcutta this morning.

It might be remembered that Rajakumari, a girl of the Rana family of Nepal was taken to Calcutta by one Padmprasad where she met Hiralal who told her that she had been sold to him. Hiralal and his friends it is alleged, criminally assaulted, made her drink against her will and this treatment continued for five months. As a relative of Rajkumari Kharag Bahadur Sigh took a bold step for protection and honour of womenfolk. After conviction several deputations waited on Lord Lytton and the Viceroy for immediate release of Kharag Bahadur Singh.—Free Press.

### SEQUEL TO "ROYAL OAK" COURTMARTIAL

—:o:—

NEW RULES OF NAVAL DISCIPLINE ISSUED.

LONDON, April 1.

As consequence of the courtmartial following the incident on the "Royal Oak" new rules governing the naval discipline have been issued to the Fleet in which every man irrespective of his rank, is given a right of appeal to the admiralty as a final resort in the case of grievances. Rules, after laying down proper hierarchy through whom the complaint must go, add that the complaint would only be justified in appealing to the superior authority to whom the first request was made neglected or refused to forward the complaint. Each individual must make his own complaint. Joint complaints are forbidden.—Reuter.

### 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ENTENTE CORDIALE

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS AT CANNES

LONDON, April 1.

Cannes.—Three day's fetes to celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Entente Cordiale organised by the United Associations of Great Britain and France have opened here. The British and French flags flying side by side adorn the streets. Special homage will be paid to King Edward the Seventh's Battleship "Ramillies" anchored on the roadstead. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Derby are participating in the fetes besides many British Lord Mayors and Lady Mayoresses.—Reuter.

### KING'S BIRTHDAY

JUNE 3 OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AS HOLIDAY.

NEW DELHI, April 1.

A press communique issued announces that 3rd June 1929 will be a public holiday in celegration of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth day.—Free Press.

### HUGE BON-FIRE IN PESHAWAR

—:o:—

PESHAWAR ENTERS FIGHTING LINE

PESHAWAR, March 31.

A huge procession was taken out this afternoon in the Peshawar city. It paraded through all the streets of the city advocating boycott of foreign cloth and collecting the same to be burnt at a meeting to be held in the evening at Shahi Gardens.

The meeting was attended by Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs. Maulvi Khoedadkhan presided. A resolution was passed condemning the repressive policy of the Government in arresting alleged Communists and the treatment meted out to them in the jail.

In the end prayers were offered for the victory of King Amanullah. Then a huge bonfire was made of the foreign clothes collected in the afternoon.—Free Press.

Royan—Ceylan collided with British steamer Clodoald and was holed near the stockhold. Her passengers were taken on board the Clodoald. Four tugs responded to the S O S. They are now towing Ceylon, which is leaking badly, to Bordeaux.—Reuter.

Brussels, April 1—Twenty-three miners have been killed by a firedamp explosion in Winterslag mines near Hasselt, in the Limbourg Province. Reuter.

Rome.—Indian airmail arliner arrived here at 5/15 this afternoon.—Reuter.

Naples.—Indian airmail has arrived here.—Reuter.

# LABOUR LEADERS IN MEERUT JAIL

## Muzaffar Ahmed Down with Tuberculosis; Two Others lose 6 lbs. in Weight.

COUNTRY-WIDE CONDEMNATION OF REPRESSIVE POLICY

MEERUT, April 1.

Dr. Satyapal, Lala Girdhari Lal, Lala Jagannath, Lala Chandidas Parmatma Saran, and Pandit Ramachandra Sharma, had interviews with the arrested persons in the jail. They said the accused looked cheerful but hey complained of their food. Two of them had lost weight by 6 lbs. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed was lying in the jail hospital suffering from tuberculosis. Messrs. Bradley and Spratt were kept separately in European ward, but they desired that they should be kept with their Indian friends.—Free Press.

### PEASANTS PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS

MEERUT, April 1.

The Rukanpur Taluq Political Conference was held on the 28th presidentship of Chaudhury Raghubir Narain Singh. About 500 and 29th March under the cultivators from the adjoining villages attended the Conference. A resolution protesting against the recenet repressive policy of the Government and the arrest of labour and peasant workers was passed. Another resolution asked the local Government to declare Meerut District in a state of famine.—Free Press.

### MEERUT'S SYMPATHY.

MEERUT, April 1.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Meerut held last evening passed a resolution sympathising with all the arrested persons in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Dr. Satyapal eulogised the services of local Sabhasangha workers and appealed for funds.—Free Press.

### MRS. DANGE AND JOSHI IN MEERUT

MEERUT, April 1.

Mr. Joshi of Bombay and Mrs. Dange arrived here on the 31st of last month and had an interview with the Bombay prisoners. It is understood that the Bombay prisoners have tendered resignation from their respective Labour unions and other persons elected in their places.—Free Press.

### MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI AND OTHER VISIT MEERUT.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sjt. Rajendraprasad, Mr. Anugraha Narain Singh, and Mr. Ramnarain Singh visited Meerut on the 31st March. An interview with arrested persons in the "Conspiracy" case could not be arranged because of the absence of the Superintendent of Jail and they had to return without having an interview.—Free Press.

### MUZAFFARNAGAR SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The District Political Conference at Muzaffarnagar concluded its session yesterday. Dr. Alam, President-elect of the Conference, could not preside as he was detained at Delhi owing to the session of Moslem League. Resolutions condoling Lala Lajpatrai's death, protesting against the repressive policy of the Government and supporting the Nehru Report were passed.

Mahatma Bhagawanian who presided in the place of Dr. Alam hoisted the National Flag amidst enthusiasm.—Free Press.

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### MILL WORKERS CONDEMN MEERUT ARRESTS

—:o:—

DECIDE TO START LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

On Saturday evening a huge meeting of mill workers of Bombay was held at Parel, Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding.

Mr. Iandurbarkar addressed the meeting exhorting the men to become strong by joining the Mill Workers' Union. He condemned the repressive policy started by the Government in arresting Mr. Jhabvala and other Labour leaders. He gave a brief account of Bombay Mill Workers' Union started by Mr. Jhabvala. He also told the audience that Mr. Jhabvala was never a Communist.

Mr. Ginwala discussed the present situation of Labour and told how the the Government tried to crush the Labour movement. He emphasised that a legal defence fund should be started for the defence of Mr. Jhabvala and other Labour leaders. He also explained to the men the duly weapons in their hands was to boycott foreign cloth and abstain from drink.

Mr. Rele gave his own experience of the last 10 years as a Trade Unionist and declared that their prosperity depended upon their own strength of unity.

Mr. Trimbak Rao and others also addressed the meeting.

Thereafter the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting of the Mill Workers of Bombay emphatically protests against the policy of repression started by the Government, in arresting Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and other Labour leaders.

(2) This meeting further resolves that a legal defence fund be started for the defence of Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the Mill Workers' Union, who has devoted his whole life to the cause of the workers.

(3) The meeting conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the family of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, assures them of their full support and requests the President to convey the said resolution to his family.

(4) This meeting calls upon Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Jinnah and Srinivas Iyengar to strongly defend the cause our prominent and esteemed Labour leader Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

(5) This meeting further resolves to boycott foreign cloth and abstain from drink and to carry on a vigorous campaign against the same.

### BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION

—:o:—

VISIT TO RUSSIA BEARS FRUIT

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Moscow.—A statement issued to the Soviet press on behalf of the British trade delegation declares that the visit already promises to bear fruit, for enormous potential resources of Russia, when brought into proper co-operation with Britains industrial and financial forces can only give results of great magnitude. Mr. Ernest Remnant, organiser of the delegation, declared that favourable factors definitely existed for the solution of the conditions under which commercial transactions could be concludd.—Reuter.

### POLICE HUNT FOR LITERATURE

—:o:—

STUDENT'S ROOM SEARCHED IN BENARES.

BENARES, April 1.

A room of a Behared student reading in the Second year class Hindu University was searched by the police. Some papers and books were seized by the police. The search, it is understood, was conducted in connection with the Meerut "conspiracy" case.—Free Press.

### DEFENCE IN MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

A CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, April 1.

There was a discussion this evening at Pundit Motilal's residence on the question of the defence of the accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case. The others present included Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Nirmal Chand Chunder, Mr. S. C. Mitra and the relatives of some of the prisoners from Bengal, Bombay and Allahabad. It was decided to form a central defence committee and raise funds. Among the names suggested for the Central Defence Committee were Pundit Motilal, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Nirmal Chand Chandar, Mr. Birla, Mr. Sen Gupta, Dr. Ansari. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar's suggestion for a sub-committee to conduct the legal proceedings was partly discussed.—A. P.

### A RADIO FAN'S ACHIVEMENT

—:o:—

TOMSAK, Feb. 26.
(By Mail).

A Tomsak radio fan, by the name of Malakshin, has succeeded for the first time in the U.S.S.R. in establishing a contact by radio with the Hawain Islands, over a distance of 12,500 kilometres.—(Tass).

# AWAY WITH COMMON PLACE PLATITUDES.

## Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari at All-Bengal Teachers Conference

Following are extracts from The address delivered by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari as president of the All Bengal Teachers Conference held on Saturday 30th March:

Presidential speech of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari to be delivered at Rajshahi on the 30th March at the All Bengal Teachers Conference.

Every time that I have the high privilege of being permitted to come into close contact with the educators of our youths I have infinite chances of self-improvement and may I add intellectual and ethical rejuvenation in a manner that I have always welcomed with the utmost of earnestness and sincerity.

AWAY WITH PLATITUDES.

Educational Conferences are no modern inventions or innovations for they were fairly familiarised in Naimisaranya many hundred years ago and led to the compilation of the Tripitaka and other repositories of knowledge and spirituality in other times and climes. When however we come together like this we need hardly waste all our time by repitation of mere shibbolethes like "Agitate, Agitate, Agitate," "Educate, Educate, Educate" and "Organise, Organise, Organise." Mere repetitio of common place platitudes will by itself be never of any avail. If you do mean to agitate or educate or organise don't by all means and with all your strength and not confine zom energy to mere neither that will be by themselves of no value.

NEED OR ORGANISATION.

The teachers convention which is now attempted to be placed in a scientific, technical and therefore comparatively narrow basis is as old as the world. Education began with the birth of humanity and begins with the birth of every human child the moment it is permitted to look o this wide, wide world. The educational philosopher who rebuked the enquiring fond mother for not starting her child's education early enough that is to say, at his birth has therefore not her wrong.

The need of organisation among our teachers had long manifested itself and became clamant, because society had failed or neglected to organise itself in the interest of the teachers. The cant about the status of the educators of youth in society in days of Ekalavya, or Uttanka is hopelessly out of date and we have passed through stages when in making up the invitation list of great households on a festive occasion when the negligible teachers also used to be thrown in as a matter of grace and condescension. Financially otherwise terms have been offered to and made acceptable by the poor struggling teachers that would be a disgrace in every economic sphere. The ethics of plain living and high thinking have been insisted on in the case of the teacher alone as if other social units also have not to come into the picture.

PROBLEMS BEFORE CONFERENCE.

Various problems have been facing the conference during the short years that it has been in existence and by taking it from place to place year after you a great deal of spade work as well as propaganda work has been done and sure foundation of better work has been laid. With gratification does one notice that the efforts of the conference to obtain a reliable agency for control of education is making fair headway. The Government and the University as well as the thinking public are now fairly agreed about the need of a suitable machinery for devlopment and control of secondary education betimes, and Legislative measures in that behalf have commenced. There are differences of opinion regarding details but they are and must be capable of adjustment. The sin qua non of the situation however must be an independent non-official majority, an independent non-official chairman, an independent inspectorate, adequacy of University connection adequacy of teachers' representation and adequacy of funds and resources. The Arbitration Board that has long been insisted on on behalf of the conference has not yet come and is long overdue. Its early establishmet is necessary in the interest of the schools, the public, Managing Committee, the teacher, and above all in the interest of efficient work, desciplne all round and of continuity of tenure of the teachers" service.

VALUE OF MANUAL LABOUR.

We hear much of Vocational Industrial and Agricultural education in our schools by way of solving the unemployment question. The latter day better opinion is against such an ubiquitious panacea. Manual training by way of training the Eye, and the hand has a great value and the English boy does not wait for the school to cultivate such training. In the home and the playfield he picks up what we attempt to make school work. And when he does get vocational training as it is called in the ordinary schools it is connected with definite business, for a definite class of people in a definite area. In this cobber and shoemakers' areas in London not special schools but special classe sare run for the benefit of the area. But it is in the polytechnics and orthodox Industrial and agricultural schools that the real work is attempted. We have heard of the Manipur farm near Dacca where selected peasant teachers are to be trained in agriculture. The experiment will be watched with interest. If successful peasant teachers may be trained who may take special classes in their village areas in furtherance of a well-thought out scheme that my esteemed friend Mr. Ronendranath Tagore has long been pressing on the public. The experiment ought not to be confined to Primary and Middle Schools but may well be extended to Secondary Schools and suitable sandwich system may be devised. There are schools in England and Scotland the pupils of which are expected and wanted to earn their lunch out of the plot of ground alotted to each batch. It is a pity that Captain Petaval's scheme had no fair chances.

PARALLEL TEXT-BOOKS.

I would in this connection like to press on your attention my idea or hobby, if you like to call it so, of parallel text books. While we press for adoption of vernaculars as a medium of instruction we do not for a moment ignore the utter need of being well grounded in English which has come to stay as the "Lingua Indica" and is matter for the unity of India. We want vernacular as a medium of instruction, for among others the strong reason that we want to teach and learn English better to devote more time to it by lightening the pressing load of the young learner and familiarising with the ideas in preference to the words. My scheme of parallel text books would greatly help in this direction. A specially prepared text book on a given subject in vernacular shall be followed next year or later the same year with an English text book on exactly the same subject, and on the same lines. The idea being already familiar the terminology will not be much of a trouble. Science, history and other readers and familiar story books like AEsops' Fables Gulliver's Travels, Arabian Nights and the Ramayana and Mahabhrata may be thus duplicated with high beneficial results and I strongly commend my scheme to your careful consideration; if willing and capable workers be found to carry out the idea, publishers will not be wanting to undertake them.

COMPULSORY UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

People who talk glibly and irresponsibly of compulsory universal education forget the immensity of the task and also forget that all schools and colleges good, bad, and indifferent that have been or can be established are filled on the double quick. There is no need of compulsion. In India education has been claimed and conceded to be the birth right of every man and woman and child and this has been considered from time immemorial on spiritual and material basis although there may be room for difference of opinion about details judged by modern standard. The "Guru", the priest, the "Kathak", and the "Pathak" and the grandmother, the Mollah and Moulvi are fast disappearing and modern methods are being super-imposed whose efficacy is restricted by financial resources. The responsibility of exponents of modern methods must therefore be proportionate by great and grave. A share of that responsibility and no negligible share is yours. You have shown yourself capable of and willing to shoulder the burden. May your worthy emprise succeed.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS.

We are now at the parting of ways. Graver responsibility than ever rests on the educators of you. It is more than true that the teachers themselves cast about for and determined upon means of thoroughly reorganising schemes and methods of education that will be equal to the clamant needs of the times. The changing order of things in the political scene and economic sphere of life will require men of another caliber to take up the leadership of thought and action that will be more and more difficult every day. These conferences have therefore to enter upon another sphere of thought and activity. While the question of the right and status of the teacher that of their pay and emolument are of the utmost value of no less value is the need of reinforcing methods and modes of education for all points of view. The college teacher complains that he does not get students of the right caliber and with the right preparation the post-graduate teacher's complaint in this direction is far more acute still more acute is the complaint of the Director of Research; and in public life th ecomplaint is far greater. Our students are steadily losing ground in public examination like those for entering into the civil service, the accounts and Finance service and other important services where Bengal used to rule supreme. She is merely tolerated and soon well she be utterly neglected. It is up to you, our good and worthy teachers in the High schools to serve the country from this slough of dispondency by fittingly training its youth for the great work of the great mother ahead Primary, Secondary, College and post-graduate teaching must be properly co-adjusted and all must be in tune with the grand ideal. Efficiency and discipline must alike be the objective of the teacher and the taught and a healthy spirit of loyal co-operation much permeat the whole situation. Restrant and refinement that are the real requists and true hall mark of culture and of intellective moral and ethical aristocracy must be abiding hand maidens of progress in the spacious days to come

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## MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

### SIX LEADERS IN RACE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

BANDRA, April, 1.

The Reception Committe of the Seventh Maharastra Provincial Conference met on March 31 at Bandra. The following office bearers were elected.—Mr. J. K. Mehta, Chairman. Messrs Barwalli, B. G. Kher, Hirachand Wanechand Desai, Chimanlal Shah, Purushottam Kanji and Mrs. Bhesania-vice-chairman. Messrs, S. S. Naik, D. N. Wandrekar B.A. LL.B., G. D. Bhat, H. M. Desai and Mrs. Anjaria-secretaries. Messrs. Dahanukar, Motilal Parekh, Chunilal Barifivala-treasurers. The following were proposed for the presidentship of the conference (1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Sjt. Vallabhai Patel (3) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, (4) Mr. M. R. Jayakar (5) Dr. Alam (6) Dr. Choithram.—Free Press.

## CONGRESS PROGRAMME AT WORK

### PAREL COMMITTEE'S PROPAGANDA

In pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress the volunteers of the F Ward District Congress Committee, Parel, formed a procession on Sunday morning and marched towards the Maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital where they saluted the National Flag amidst cries of "Bande Mataram". The volunteers again formed into a procession and returned to the Congress office where Mr. Ginwalla, President of the District Congress Committee, hoisted the National Flag. In doing so Mr. Ginwalla impressed upon the volunteers and others present on the occasion the importance and significance of the National Flag for a Nation. The Indian National flag embodying the three colours stood for purity, courage and determination on the part of the nation to uphold its freedom and honour. The emblem, viz., the Charkha, that was on the Flag showed to the world that India stood not only for the classes but also for the masses. The Charkha was the link between the two sections of the population. The function being over the volunteers went about hawking Khaddar. There was a decided improvement in the demand for Khaddar and the persistent propaganda of the Congress Committee is producing encouraging results.

## GREAT COMEDIAN AT THE CAPITOL

Charlie Murray is providing a splendid fare at the Capitol Theatre in the First National Picture entitled "The Head Man". The picture is adoped from the novel "The Boss of Little Arcady", written by Harry Leon Wilson. The old and the young find inexhaustible delight in the pranks, follies and comedies enacted by this star-comedian, who gaily flits across the silversheet making all to share in his happiness and misery. Charlie Murray in this little role wins all-round attention by his heroic acting in the pathos, realism and comedy of the film. Loretta Young, Lucien Littlefield and Larry Kent among several others contribute to the attraction of this picture which is centered round a small town. The rollicking humour provided by this picture at the Capitol comes in time after the seriousness and piety characterised by the proceedings of the Holy Week ending with Easter Sunday and a visit to the Capitol is more than worth for the entertainment it gives.

## LONGEST RAIL ROUTE IN WORLD

INDIA'S TRANS-CONTINENTAL EXPRESS

### STARTS ON MAIDEN JOURNEY FROM MADRAS

MADRAS, April 1.

The first trans-continental express from Manglore to Peshawar left Madras this morning. This is perhaps the world's longest rail route equalled only by America's Trans-Atlantic line. The new line traverses the west coast, cuts across South India, and proceeds along the East Coast through the Nizam's Dominions and the Central Provinces to Delhi and Peshawar. It is covered by six major Railway Administrations.—A. P.

## DR. VARDARAJALU AT VELLORE

### HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG

VELLORE, April 1.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Editor, "Tamil Nadu" arrived at Vellore on Sunday and was presented with welcome addresses by the Municipality, Congress Committee and other bodies.

Mr. Naidu hoisted the National Flag on the Municipal Buildings in the afternoon at the request of the Municipal Council. He congratulated the Municipality on the bold step they had taken in vindicating the national honour by hoisting the national flag and hoped that the other municipalities would follow suit.—A. P.

## CHOOLAI MILL STRIKERS STILL OUT

### LABOUR UNREST IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 1.

Contrary to expectations, only 700 men turned up for work this morning at Choolai Mills, others remaining outside. The number dwindled down in the afternoon when only 250 men went in to resume work. As the number was insufficient the Mills could not work and the men had to go away.

Police are guarding the premises.—A. P.

## MAWLED BY A BEAR

### A SHIKARI IN CALCUTTA HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Mr. Abdul Khaleq, a Shikari, was admitted into the Campbell hospital with severe injuries on his body being mauled by a bear while out hunting into the jungles of Gurpa in Hazaribagh.—Free Press.

## IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT WESTMINISTER

### VISIT OF FRENCH EX-SERVICE MEN

LONDON, March 31.

Deeply impressive scenes were witnessed at Westminster on the occasion of the visit of 900 French ex-Servicemen foreign a delegation from "La Flamme du Souvenir", the Central Organisation of the ex-Soldiers' Associations of France. General Gouraup, Governor of Paris, led the degation which was cerefonies by welcomed on its arrival from France in the morning and later officially receive in the Westminister Hall in the presence of the representatives of Government, Navy and Air Council, Lord Jellice, President of the British Legion, Lady Haig and several Generals and Frenchmen marmarched to the Westminister Abbey to the music of the French and British bands and proceeded to the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, on which General Gouraud laid a bronze palm and wreath of French carnations.

AT THE CENOTAPH.

Hundred-and eighty British Legion standards led the procession from the Abbey to the Cenotaph were Gouraud, who lost his right arm in the war, saluted with the left, made a brief speech and laid another brorze palm and wreath. The standard bearers saluted, the French Band played God Save the King and the Welsh Guard's played Marseillaise, the salute in the marchpast at the Horse Guards parade was taken by General Gouraud and Lord Jellicoe.

TALK TBOUT BIRDWOOD.

General Gouraud in his speech at the Westminster Hall, related that when he visited marshal Foch last time, Foch said "You are going to India and will meet my friend the Fieldmarshal Birdwood there". General Gouraud replied that he had met Birdwood at Dardanelles when Gouraud was commanding in Gallipoli and Birdwood was in a very precarious position. Foch said "I myself only came to know him later on, when he was in command of the Fifth British Army, and in my opinion, Birdwood is one of the best and most brilliant Generals of the present time:"—Reuter.

## DR. KITCHLEW'S STATENT

"ROWDIES" CREATE UPR"

NEW DELHI, 1.

Dr. Kitchlew, Honorary Secret of the All-India Moslem League in a ement to the Free Press of India gives following version of what took place at the session of the League yesterday.

As the time announced for the commencement of the session of the League 4-30 p.m. and as the President had arrived, Mr. Yusuf Imam proposed Mihar Ahmed Sherwani seconded that Dr. Alam should preside over the session. soon as Dr. Alam took the chair an uproar was created by a party of about thirty persons. In spite of this uproar Dr. Alam a Mr. Gahzi to move his resolution. Ghazi did so without making any speech, because of the uproar created by rowdies. Mr. K. K. Sherwani seconded the resolution without any speech as he was prevented from making any speech.

THE UPROAR.

In view of the noise created by those who did not want the work of the League to be carried on Dr. Alam declare that he would allow two minutes for amendments to be moved. Mr. Sad who wanted to move an amendment could not do so on account of the uproar. Although he remained standing as order was restored Dr. Alam put the resolution the vote and declared it carried and intimated that the meeting was dissolved may have been heard by very few people on account of the uproar. There also two more resolutions to be with which were passed by the Subjects Committee and which were on the list of business. The uproar continued and even after Mr. Jinnah arrived. As soon as people saw Mr. Jinnah they ceased shouting immediately.

MR. JINNAH'S ARRIVAL.

On his arrival Mr. Jinnah enquired whether the Subjects Committee had completed work and what was the reason for the uproar. The Secretary and some others friends informed him that some among the persons in the meeting were bent upon creating disturbance in the meeting, that after the meeting of the Subjects Committee was over the open session of the League commenced with Dr. Alam in the chair and that Mr. Ghazi's resolution was moved second and declared carried. He was also informed that all this was done in a hurry owing to disturbance created the The Secretary also informed Mr. Jinnah that he himself was not satisfied with that had happened and the manner in which it was declared carried. Immediately Mr. Jinnah addressed the meeting and declared that he had adjourned the meeting "sine die" and that the Council of the League would meet to discuss the situation.—Free Press.

## "BIG BROTHER" STAGES A WALK-OUT

### SUBJECTS COMMITTEE OF ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DISCUSSES SIR M. SHAFI'S LETTER

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League are reported to have discussed last evening a letter received from Sir Muhammad Safi which emphasised that unity was not possible unless the principles underlying the Delhi Conference resolution were accepted. Some members made angry remarks against the purport of the letter. The Subjects Committee of the League met to-day when Mr. Jinnah said that he was a nationalist but he must say that there were three sections among Muslims one wanting the adoption of the Nehru Report, the second standing for the rejection of the Nehru report, and the third standing for a compromise between the two views.

MR. SAUKATALI STAGES A WALK-OUT.

Mr. Muhammad Ali again urged that the Shafi groupn should be taken in. Mr. Sherwani (Swarajist) remarked that they should not give any quarter to rebels. Mr. Shaukat Ali observed that Mr. Sherwani and his party were working of the League platform for the acceptance of the Nehru report. Later Mr. Shaukat Ali and a few persons belonging to the Delhi Conference section walked out of the Subjects Committee as a protest against Mr. Sherwani's remark and held a meeting in Hakim Jamil Khan's house where they discussed Mr. Jinnah's draft resolution.—A. P.

## AMERICAN AMBASSADOR DEAD.

### SUCCUMBS TO HEART ATTACK.

LONDON, March 31.

Paris.—The death has occurred of the American Ambassador, Mr. Myron Herrick.

Mr. Herrick succumbed to heart attack. The condition of his health had been very grave for some time. He intended to attend Marshal Foch's funeral, but he had an attack day before.—Reuter.

Hyderabad, (Sd.).—The trial concluded the Special Magistrate Shahadadpur of gangs of notorious cattle lifters and thieves of Shahadpur taluka rounded up by Rai Sahid Tejmal, Deputy Superintendent of Navabshah Police and challanged under section 401 in two batches. The accused numbering twenty-one were all sentenced to long terms of imprisonment ranging from 2-12 to six years.—A. P.

## CONGRESS SHOULD HELP LABOUR.

BENGAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

### WHITLEY COMMISSION BOYCOTT ADVOCATED

RANGPUR, March 31.

Meeting at four in the afternoon the Bengal Provincial Political Conference adopted resolutions urging the boycott of the Labour Commission, sympathising with Amanullah, condemning the country-wide searches and arrests, urging the boycott of British goods, especially cloth and the use of Swadeshi, requesting bonfires to be lighted in every town and village as a reply to Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, urging the enlistment of five lakhs of Congress members and collection of two lakhs of rupees and organising a thousand volunteers in every district and finally urging the Congress organisations to help the Labour movement.

Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Baba Guradit Singh attended to-day.—A. P.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMISTRY IN RUSSIA

### EXHIBITION TO BE OPENED IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.
(By Mail).

Next April an exhibition of the development of Chemistry in Russia from the 16th to 18th century will open in Moscow.

Among the departments of the Exhibition will be the following: Lomonosov and the prominent chemists of the West (Robert Royle, Stahl, and Lavoisie), the Moscow University, the Academy of Science amateur chemists, etc....

It is intended subsequently to create in Moscow a museum of the history of chemistry in the U.S.S.R.—(Tass).

## ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

### OIL CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL PETROL COMBINE'S AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, Mar. 1.
(By Mail).

In an interview with the Press, Mr. Sokolnikov, Chairman of the Naptha Syndicate, declared that the agreement between R. O. P. and International petrol combine assures the market of about 1,000,000 tons of Soviet oil products annually in Britain.

ANVIET RELATIONS.

The at, he continued, will he greatly intal in creating a normal commercelition on the British market and that all the great British and Amerms represented in the internatibine (including Sir Henri Petercompany are agreed upon the extant of regular commercial relations he Soviet economic organisations agreement will undoubtedly havourable effect on industrial interests U.S.S.R., and marks a most imp change in the relations between oil companies and the U.S.S.R., a complete cessation of their anti activities. The agreement is y connected with the sentiments ortain section in British financial industrial circles who realise the ages and the advisability of an inment in Anglo-Soviet relations.

Mr. Soko stated that the negotiations whiminated in an agreement were begu autumn but were broken off owing he demand of the Anglo-Dutch co headed by Sir Henry Deterding cognition of the principle of a five pt. rebate off the price of Soviet oil st England, the rebate to be devoted fund for meeting the claims of f oil owners in Russia.

Negotiationducted on this basis, he added, cnot give satisfactory results. Comon in British markets therefore aued, causing considerable lossess itain and American companies.

ATTITUDE AMERICAN FIRMS.

Mr. Sokol also stated that American firms by Soviet oil products for sale in Eastend other market did not support the and for a five per cent rebate which the clearest political character. the contrary, they expressed theirdiness to assist in the recognition of right of Soviet oil to an unhindered They also refused to support the s for a boycott of Soviet oil, which w propagated on the claim that the Sovoil was "Stolen oil." This claim repred an attempt to deny the the lawfulnef soviet and block soviet oil expert.

THOIL CONFLICT

As is kno he continued, the oil conflict became centre of a political campaign againshe U. S. S. R. in a number of countries he futility of the entire and the comte failure to check the development osoviet oil export had lately become perfey obvious, and led to an agreement othe basis of the waiving of former clain by the other party.—(Tass).

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RE FOR FREEDOM.

Referred to the international
its reactions on India. "The
gle in Afghanistan might
develop into a conflict. It
will be free soon, a great
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ill surely come. No power
Let us prepare for it and
elcome when it comes."
t's speech lasted less than
was a sustained and impas-
which was greatly appre-
crowded audience.

FROM LEADERS.

essages to the Conference were
Among these was one from
tilal Nehru, who wired as fol-

inability to attend. Wish you
ess Hope the Conference will
Government's repressive policy
e our province to lead in carry-
e Calcutta Congress resolu-

Govind Balabh Panth wired:—
the Conference will give a be-
ly to the Government's vain
challenge and devise effective means for
working the programme."

Dewan Chamanlal in his message hoped
that the Conference would devote its en-
tire energies to building up a powerful
socialist movement in the country. "Mere
repetition of empty phrases about orga-
nising the peasantry and the workers is
not enough. Landlords and mill-owners
live in peace and comfort while our pea-
sants and workers lead the lives of slaves
stricken with hunger and disease. There-
fore the socialist movement must be built
up."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A resolution was then passed welcoming
Mahatma Gandhi's forthcoming tour in
the province. Another resolution com-
mending the Government's policy of pro-
scribing books, specially Sundarlal's
"Bharat-Main Angrezi Rajya" was mov-
ed by Principal Narendra Deva of the
Kashi Vidyapith and seconded by Sri
Krishna Dutt Paliwal. Mr. Raghubir Sa-
hai, M.L.A. also spoke. The resolution
was adopted.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

A resolution dealing with the recent ar-
rests was proposed by Dr. Murarilal. The
resolution ran thus:—

"This Conference considers the recent
widespread and indiscriminate arrests and
house searches as an attack on the Na-
tionalist movement, as well as on labour
and peasant organisations and on the
youth movement. The Conference con-
demns the arrests and further con-
demns the savage treatment accorded to
under-trial prisoners. The Conference con-
gratulates those national workers who
have been arrested.

In the opinion of the Conference the
Public Safety Bill and the Trades Dis-
putes Bill have been brought forward by
the Government to perpetuate this aggres-
sive policy against labour. The Confer-
ence considers that the only proper answer
to this aggressive policy of the Government
can be the organisation of peasants'
and workers' and youth leagues; and in
order that this may be done as speedily
as possible, requests the Provincial Con-
gress Committee to appoint one or more
sub-committees for the purpose."

The resolution was seconded by Hari-
harnath Shastri, Secretary, Mazdoor Sa-
bha, Cawnpore. Consideration of the
resolution had not finished when the Con-
ference adjourned for the next day.—Free
Press.

## U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

### DR. BESANTS PLEA FOR DOMINION STATUS.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

The Seventh United Provinces Liberal Conference commenced its session here to-day. Among those present were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Jagatnarain. Sir Tej Bahadur proposing Dr. Basant to the Chair felt confident that she would truly interpret the Indian Liberal aims on the eve of the British General Elections.

Dr. Besant who spoke "ex tempore" for an hour and a half declared that the troubled future that lay in the immediate front was an occasion eminently one for consultation and agreed action among all political parties. Lord Birkenhead's challenge to India to produce an agreed constitution had moved many to seek a common ground.

INDIA'S GREATEST OBSTACLE.

Proceeding Dr. Besant referred to the King-Emperor's message through the Duke of Connaught that the Montagu Reforms were the beginning of Sjwaraj within the Empire and said the question was now long the proceeds would take for completion. India's greatest obstacle, she confessed, was not Britain's own apathy.

Dr. Besant devoted the bulk of her address to a srpport of Dominion Status. She quoted Deshbandhu C. R. Das who with accurate vision of future realised that a good federation of free nations within the British Commonwealth was greater than isolation. The problem of the relationship between Britain and India was one on the solution of which depended the future welfare of the world. Britain, she said, was naurally quite unwilling to part with her present hold on India because it was to her continuous advantage but this hold caused India to suffer terrible losses.

CAN'T SUBSCRIBE TO INDEPENDENCE CREED.

Dr. Besant particularly deplored the destruction of the village unit system which should be the foundation of India's future Government. The traditions of the Indian village system were still alive and should be revived. An attempt was being made in Madras by some national workers to establish panchayats in the villages where the Government had not taken the initiative. This was a sort of Sinn Fein method of gaining liberty but there was no choice. She could not, however, subscribe to the goal of complete Independence.

Babu Bisesarnath Srivastava, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, referring to the boycott of the Simon Commission said the situation was not yet hopeless and it was not yet too late for British Cabinet to undo the wrong by inviting accredited Indians to a round table conference after the Commission had submitted its report. The Conference then adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

## NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

—:o:—

### MR. SATYAMURTHI'S EXHORTATION

MADRAS, March 31.

In accordance with the instructions of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, the Third Salutation National Flag was celebrated this morning at eight at Tilak Ghat. Mr. Satyamurthy in hoisting the flag hoped that this great ceremony would very soon become a periodical function regularly held in each town and village in India and appealed to the audience to see that the flag unfurled to-day would never fall below. He also appealed to the audience to create public opinion in every town in the Presidency and to see that the national flag hoisted on the municipal and other buildings was kept flying. The function came to a close with singing of national songs.—Free Press.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATIONS.

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### INTERESTING PROGRAMME IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 31.

A practical demonstration in physical exercises was exhibited this evening at a public meeting held at Tilak Ghat Dr. Lakshmipathi presiding. The interesting programme which was gone through included wrestling, 'bandal', pranayamam, lathy play, bending iron bars, and suryanamaskar. Prizes were awarded. In suryanamaskar a girl aged 10 won the first prize. Dr. Lakshmipathi winding up the proceedings of the meeting appealed to the audience to practise those games.—Free Press.

## REPRESSION STRENGTHENS POLITICAL AGITATION.

—:o:—

### UNANIMOUS SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

### PROVINCIAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

YEOTMAL, Mar. 31.

The first Berar Provincial Conference commenced its session this morning with Mr. N. C. Kelkar M.L.A. presiding. A large number of delegates from different parts of the country attended.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. M. S. Aney M.L.A. chairman of Reception Committee explained how owing to the disinclination of the C. P. Marathi province to continue co-operation with Berar, this province was obliged to begin to hold its own conference of which the present conference was first of its series.

Mr. Kelkar then delivered his presidential address in which he mainly discussed the theme of various alternative methods of winning Swaraj. He laid great stress on the objective methods of activity and agitation and recommended the readiness of the nation to accept the wide mental variety in human nature and depricated the pulling of single isolated ideas before the nation as the only exclusive means of working for and achieving Swaraj.

INQUIRY EXPLAINS NEW DOCTRINES TO WORKERS.

Mr. Kelkar then referred at length to the present policy of repression undertaken the Government and explained what Communism and Bolshevism really were and predicted that repression like this would not end profitably for tohz Government but only add to the advantage of progressive political agitation. He referred in particular to the case of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor Navakal.

The Subjects Committee sat for over two hours and discussed various subjects and adopted about a dozen resolutions.

YEOTMAL, Mar. 31.

The provincial conference met again this morning ta discuss and express its opinions on the Nehru Report.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

The conference unanimously passed a resolution accepting the Nehru report. Another reasolution protested against and condemned the policy of indiscriminate repression. A resolution protesting against the land revenue policy of the Central Provinces government was passed unanimously; so also was passed a resolution advocating a proportionate distribution of finance. Resolutions on Swadeshi, boycott, need for rifle practice, town survey and national education were also passed, unanimously.

BOGUTS DEPUTATINISTS.

This conference strongly repudiates the claims of certain deputations that appeared before the Simon Commission on behalf as was alleged, of the non-Brahmins and the Depressed classes of Berar though these classes had given ample and unmistakeable evidence of their support of the Nehru Report through the meetings organised under the auspices of th Berar All Parties Conference.

GAGGING PRESS.

This conference also records its strong and indignant disapproval of the policy of gagging free expression of opinion by starting a large number of sedition cases against journalists and public men during the few months.

CONGRTTULATES ARRESTED AND HIS BROTHERS.

This conference places on record its profound sense ofappreciation of the services to the country of Srijut Sambamurti and others and congratulates them all on the sprit they had shown in facing these prosecutions and persecutions.

WHOLLY DISGRACEFUL.

This conference regards the proceedings against Mahatma Gandhi and others under the Police act in Calcutta as passionate, peevish and wholly disgraceful to the Government of Bengal and the Government of India.—Free Press.

## KAYASTHAS BREAK CUSTOM

—:o:—

### ALL INDIA CONFERENCE DECISIONS

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The All-India Kayastha Conference, which concluded its session here to-day, adopted a number of resolutions, urging upon the community the fusion of sections and sub-sections of the Kayasthas by inter-marriage, reiterating its strong condemnation of the practice of offering or accepting stipulated dowries in connection with marriages, urging the abolition of the purdah, advocating the extension of the education of women, and calling upon the community to direct its attention to trade, commerce and industry, rather than to the over-crowded literary professions.

The Conference also placed on record its feelings of gratification at the recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and fervently prayed for his speedy restoration to perfect health.—A. P.

London.—The Archbishop of Canterbury on Sunday administered Holy Communion to the King and Queen in the King's room at Craigwell House. Nobody else was present, during the service.—Reuter.


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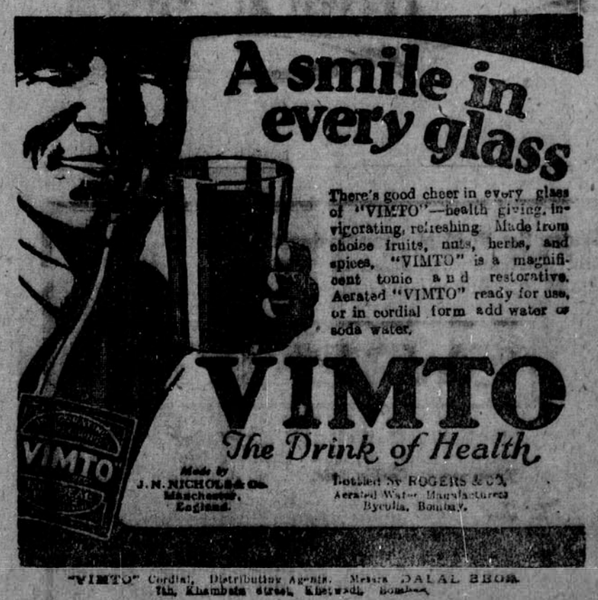


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THE NEHRU REPORT.

Referring to the All-Parties' Constitution, Mr. Ganesh Sankar Vidyarthi welcomed it as a product of ability and labour. It was obvious, however, that mere making of constitutions did not bring freedom much nearer. "Let us, therefore, whilst appreciating the All-Parties' Constitution remember that the real problem for us was the problem of gaining power. In the past in other countries similarly placed this problem had been faced with sword and a few have said that this method of attaining freedom was not justified. But we have adopted for a variety of reasons a different path and a peaceful method. I have no doubt that we can achieve success by this method."

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The President then discussed the constructive programme and specially the boycott of foreign cloth.

Mr. Ganesh Sankar Vidyarthi went on to say that in Cawnpore the usual spring order for foreign cloth amounted to 25,000 bales, but this spring owing to the force of the boycott only 1,000 bales had been ordered. The two parts of the programme to which he attached greatest importance were permission to let in the manner of Bardoli wherever this was possible and the call to organise labour. All over the country, all over the province our labour and peasantry were suffering from amazing hardships. They were waiting to be organised. Competent workers were wanted for this. Some Congressmen were afraid of working with and organising labour and the peasantry, lest they might offend the richer classes, the capitalists, and the landlords. But it was impossible to sit on the fence like this. They had to make a choice and the choice could only be in favour of 90 percent. or more, of our people.

"WE CAN'T HELP IT.

"If a handful of rich men are offended, we cannot help it. We must stand wholeheartedly with labour, for labour is the most exploited class. Firing takes place on them frequently and assaults and legal

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## CHECK ON INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA

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### BERNARD HOUGHTON CRITICISES GOVT. POLICY

(Oriental Press Special.)

LONDON, Mar. 14

Mr. Bernard Houghton continues the controversy on India in the "Glasgow Forward" started by Mr. Macdonald who attacked the League Against Imperialism and the nationalist leaders who had refused to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The occasion which Mr. Houghton chooses is afforded by the vitrolic onslaught which Mr. Montagu had made on Mr. Bridgeman, Secretary of the League, for having dared to criticise Mr. Macdonald. As Houghton puts it "For criticising Mr. Macdonald in this connection Mr. Montague has very courteously rebuked his opponent, here also he is correct. In a free country a Labour leader like the Pope is above criticism." Mr. Houghton analysis Mr. Montagu's criticisms to be based on the following contentions

(1) If the British Government withdrew from India, British capitol would carry on there as at present;

(2) Before any such withdrawal the Army and Civil Service must be gradually Indianised.

(3) The Moslem or religious question must be settled;

(4) The Rajahs have treaty rights with Britain.

CHECK IN INDIAN INDUSTRIALISATION.

Referring to the first item, Mr. Houghton refers to the policy of the Government of India which until the war deliberately checked to industrialisation of Indica by a duty of one-third advalorem on machinery and an excise duty of 3-1/2 per cent. on cotton goods made in India. Mr. Houghton admits that if the British Government withdrew from India, British capital would remain and Indian capital would remain. But in the struggle to obtain decent conditions Indian labour would be relatitvely 100 times stronger than at present. Capitalism in India has now behind it the arbitrary might of one of the greatest military Powers in the world. Withdraw this, give Indian workers in addition ordinary constitutional rights, and the whole position is transformed. You may be sure that the workers will then conquer for themselves equitable conditions, that the Washington Convention will be honoured, full Trades Union rights secured, right wages, hours of work and living conditions obtained. They will cease to be a menace to British Labour.

ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Houghton's analysis of the gradual Indianisation of the Army and Civil Service deserves special attention. He says "Only the very native in politics can imagine that Britain would permit the gradual Indianisation of the Army and Civil Service. The latter process by the way would be unnecessary for the Civil Service In India is designed for autocratic rule; democracy calls for a quite different framework, and not of steel either. As for the Army, that is the very corner stone of Imperialism in India, and as events in Egypt prove, will, on one pretext or another, be retained intact as long as Britain rules India. Independence conceded, the transfer of military power to India would occasion no real difficulties. The existing Indian Army woud have to be equipped with aeroplanes and heavy artillery. Probably no further recruitment would be necessary, for as the Esher Commission admitted the existing British and Indian Army is maintained largely for Imperialist purposes, that is, for aggression. It eats up nearly one half of the revenue checking all social betterment, and that though India is threatened by no foe Imperialism founded on bayonets, thinks in bayonet.

"Religious feuds are emphatically a disease of an unfree people declares Mr. Houghton.

"Give them self-Government, and economic issues—those between capitalist and labour, landlord and tenant—at once dominate politics; religious dogmas cease to interest. Many of us can recall the use made formerly in Ireland of such slogans as Home Rule is Rome Rule" and the durid pictures drawn of a self-governing Ireland. Where is now the religious bogey there? Even so will India free forget these quarrels in the new economic and social life which will open before her."

## CASTE MUST GO

—:o:—

### BAR TO INDIAN SWARAJ.

RANGPUR, Mar. 31.

When the Bengal Provincial Political Conference met this afternoon, Mr. Nripendra Chandra Bannerjee's resolution urging the abolition of caste distinctions and the amendment to it moved by Mr. Narendra Narayan Chakravarthi, that every Hindu should be declared a Brahmin, gave rise to a lengthy and heated debate. Ultimately the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jogendranath Chakravarthi, M. L. C., a former President of the Conference, opposed both the resolution and the amendment and declared thaa they had no place in a political Conference.

Sir P. C. Ray, supporting the original resolution, said that the caste system was a great bar to the attainment of Swaraj. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta also supported the original motion.

The Conference concluded at 10-45 at night. It meets next year at Rajshani, North Bengal.

PRESENT SITUATION.

The President, in his concluding remarks, said that the Calcutta Congress had virtually submitted an ultimatum to the British Government, and unless by the end of the year, a satisfactory response was forthcoming to the national demand, they would probably have to embark on a fighting and forward programme. It would be the work of the Lahore Congress to formulate that programme if and when necessary.

Referring to the situation in the country, he expressed agreement with Mr. Gandhi that it was more hopeful than in 1921. He reminded the Conference of Mr. Gandhi's words, that he would take no rest throughout the year, and would tour round the country to prepare it for the coming struggle.—A. P.

## DR. MOONJE ON MAHASABHA RESOLUTION

—:o:—

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS NEHRU REPORT

SURAT, April 1.

Dr. Moonje, Working President of Hindu Mahasabha who is leaving for Delhi this afternoon interviewed by a representataive of the Free Press of India regarding yesterday's resolutions and attitude of the Hindusabha now towards the Nehru Report said:

"The Hindu Mahasabha has not yet considered the Nehru Report as a whole for the mere reason that it has been already unceremoniously rejected by the Muslims. The Hindu Mahasabha has only dealt with Hindu Muslim relations and it says in its resolution that has been passed yesterday that if the Hindu Muslim agreement reached at Lucknow had not been repudiated by Muslims the Hindu Mahasbha might have favourably considered them; but in view of the rejection of those agreements by Muslims generally, the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative than that of reasserting its original position which is essentially of pure nationalism. As a compromise, however if acceptable to Muslims, the Nehru Report, I have no doubt, would have been accepted by the Hindus Sabha. I have made this aspect of the situation clear in my speech yesterday. The situation now is entirely in the hands of our Muslim brethren so far as the Nehru Report is concerned If they be pleased to give up their narrow communalism and accept the Nehru Report as a compromise, I am sure the Hindu Mahasbha will respond suitably."

### DISCUSSION ON D. MOONJE'S RESOLUTION.

NO CAUSE TO BACK OUT.

When discussion was resumed on the amended resolution moved by Dr. Moonje at the Mahasabha conference at Surat Dr. Choithram (Sindh) strongly opposed it. He contended that since the Nehru Report was accepted in December by the All-Parties' Convention in Calcutta, representing not less than 56 organisations, including the Hindu Mahasabha, nothing had happened which required the Hindu Mahasabha to go back on its approval of the Report.

STULTIFYING THE NATION.

Pandit Harischandra Bajpai also opposed the resolution saying that the Mahasabha could not now withdraw the support it had accorded after full consideration to the Nehru Report. Further, the Congress had declared that if a Constitution on the lines of the Nehru Report was not accepted by the bureaucracy before the end of this year, it would declare for complete independence. Basing itself on the support of the Hindus the Congress had taken up that attitude, and he considered that it would be stultifying the nation and Mr. Gandhi, who moved the resolution in favour of the Nehru Report at the Calcutta Congress, if they passed the present resolution.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C. (Godhra) strongly supported the resolution.

Dr. Moonje, replying, declared that if Mr. Jinnah consented to accept the Nehru Report, he would also be prepared to do so immediately.

DISORDER AT VOTING.

Pandit, Devratna, on behalf of the President, put the resolution to the vote. Almost an equal number of hands were raised both for and against and there was some confusion for a few minutes. Finally the President came to the rostrum and the resolution was again put to the vote. The President then declared it carried, whereupon there was again some disorder which however lasted only a few minutes.

The Mahasabha then adopted a resolution on the question of professional music, reiterating "the right of every citizen generally and the religious right of Hindus particularly" to conduct processions with music along the King's highways.

At 9-30 p.m. the session was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

### OFFICE BEARERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

The following list of office bearers of the Working Committee have been appointed by the Hindu Mahasabha for the year 1929-30. Ramanand Chatterjee, President, Dr. Munje, Acting President, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and N. C. Kelkar, Vice-Presidents, Pandit Devratna Sharma General Secretary, Padmaraj Jain, Secretary, Jugal Kishorji and Birla, treasures. Among eleven members of the Working Committee are Bhau Parmanand, Jayakar, Dr. Choithram and Ganesh Damodar Savarker.—A. P.

Monte Carlo March 31.—In Davis Cup matches, Monaco beat Switzerland by there matches to two.—Reuter.

Sydney.—The "Southern Cross" landed owing to lack of petrol.—Reuter.

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## HAMBURG THE CITY OF SHOWROOMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

prices and the terms of delivery. It is a considerable advantage—the psychological value of which it would be difficult to overestimate—that, in consequence of his having actually seen the goods, he is in a position to prevent his overseas client from suffering damage through the supply of obsolete or old-fashioned designs. In addition, he can inform the export agent about the requirements of the markets of which he has a first-hand acquaintance himself, feeling certain that the expert agent, in his own interest, will pass this information on to every manufacturer interested in the articles concerned, so that production may be adjusted to it.

**STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC TIES.**

But perhaps the greatest service which the export agent is able to render to international commerce with the aid of his sample assortments—a service from which the German manufacturer and the foreign consumer benefit alike—is that his activities make it possible to strengthen the economic ties between the two and to promote the knowledge of each other's requirements. To state the matter briefly, we may, in fact, say that the Hamburg showrooms are improved and permanently available export fairs, and that they are far more useful—as regards their special objects—than the ordinary fairs in the inland towns and cities which are only open at certain times. It often happens that the importer from North or South America, from the Far East, India, Africa or Australia finds it quite impossible to be in Germany just when a certain fair in which he is interested is held, or to include in his itinerary the particular town where it takes place. The Hamburg showrooms, on the other hand, are open every day and throughout the year, and they are stocked with all the latest novelties immediately after the opening of the fair concerned, or even—in many instances—previous to it. Moreover, the crowd of visitors is usually so big that it is impossible for the exhibiting manufacturer to devote to his intending client the amount of attention to which he is entitled.

**A PERMANENT EXHIBITION.**

The showrooms maintained by the Hamburg export agents, however, are permanently open and the samples displayed are constantly supplemented by the latest technical achievements of the various German industries. But the point that matters most is that the activities of the export agent are exclusively adjusted to the needs of his foreign clients and to those of the exporters engaged in business with one or more particular countries. If, therefore, an importer from beyond the seas wants to do business in Hamburg, all he has to do is to get into contact with the exporter whose services he generally resorts to. Both of them then proceed to the showrooms where the goods concerned are exhibited, and there they have an opportunity of selecting whatever articles are most suitable for the market requirements they are interested in, and of arranging the terms of delivery in accordance with the special wishes of the importer.

It stands to reason that the above account has had to be restricted to the enumeration of a few only of the advantages that may be derived from using the services of the export agent. To name them all, would exceed the limits of the available space. But what has been said will probably suffice to show that the Hamburg export agents, no less than the Hamburg exporters, have largely assisted in introducing the highclass goods manufactured in Germany into the markets of the world, thus increasing the possibilities of their sale and, as a direct corollary, still further improving the efficiency of the works by which they are turned out.

to devise ways and means of attracting a larger circle instead of fighting over the appointment of the staff or the election of members of the Board they will be rendering immense service to the movement.

**WIDENING SPHERE OF WORK.**

My next point is that co-operators should not confine their activities to loans and their recoveries only. Forgetting that they are higher beings they should come down from their Olympian hights and pay visits to the members and the depressed classes and such other communities as are steeped in ignorance. If the organisers keep them from the drink evil they will make their lives happier and their homes brighter. Co-operation must infuse a spirit of brotherliness and make its members live a happy and healthy life, and spread the message of peace and good will. Has it done so? The answer is emphatically "No." Very few value this side of the co-operative movement.

Turning to the rural side we find the same sort of indifference. Merely supplying money at a cheap rate will never improve the lives of the ryots. To free them from want and pecuniary embarassments a supplementary occupation that would add to their agricultural earnings is an urgent need. Spasmodic rain-fall cannot be depended upon. Spinning wheel is their only salvation. Simply because it is associated with a political movement, co-operators should not fight shy of it. Spinning does not require much training or much capital or great skill.

In conclusion I crave the indulgence of all co-operators for drawing their attention the foregoing observations as I feel that the movement needs to be purged of many evils by which it is affected. I pray that every co-operator will strive hard to make the movement yield better results.

(Concluded).

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. POSTMEN'S UNION

### MR. WARTY RETIRES FROM SECRETARYSHIP

Mr. S. G. Warty M.A., retires from the Honorary Secretaryship of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union from April with a view to devote more time to political and co-operative work. Mr. Warty was connected with the Union for more than five years past and it was during his regime that the overseers, readers, postmen, are menials not only in Bombay City but throughout the Presidency have had their scales of pay substantially improved. The maximum salary of the overseers and readers has now been raised from Rs. 53 to Rs. 100 and that of postmen in the village area from Rs. 24 to Rs. 40, while some encouraging improvements in other grades have also been effected. A cadre of lower clerkship has also been created of Rs. 60 to Rs. 1000 specially for postmen.

In a farewell message to the portion in the latest issue of the "Postman" Mr. Warty say that well-argued representations are very helpful, if they especially appreciate the view-points of the authorities and give them the necessary importance representations should be backed up by meeting held from time to time. Continuity in agitation is more important than spasmodic efforts however strong.

## THE BOY-SCOUT MOVEMENT

### CONDEMNED BY BENGAL CONFERENCE

RANGPUR, March 31.

The Bengal Provincial Conference met at 4 p.m., Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose presiding. The pandal was fully packed with delegates and visitors. A large number of ladies too attended the Conference. The proceedings commenced with singing national songs. At the outset ten resolutions moved from the chair were adopted. The resolutions were:—

(1) Condoling the death of Lala Lajpatrai, (2) felicitating Messrs. Jnanjan Neogy, Manoranjan Gupta, Satin Sen, Nripen Banerjee, Pulin Dhar and others, (3) feliciting Mr. Sambamurthi, (4) urging the Congress candidates standing for the election for Corporation and District Local Board to strive for improvement in the housing conditions, health and education of the labour, (5) requesting the B. P. C. C. to organise an agitation against the boy-scouts movement as engendering slave mentality, (6) urging Congress committees to enlist more women members to assist the national movement, (7) asking the B. P. C. C. to organise movements in places selected by them and make the centres fit for launching civil disobedience, (8) urging formation of co-operative banks, (9) urging boycott of the Labour Commission and (10) sympathising with Amarnath. The Conference is proceeding.—Free Press.

## CO-OPERATION IN KARNATAK

(Continued from page 6.)

country to this movement. The services of a real co-operator are to be measured not by the number of titles he holds, not by the number of living and dead societies organised by him, nor by the deposit and share account of his bank but by the number of honest and energetic and capable men harnessed in the disinterested service of the co-operative movement. Lack of infusion of fresh blood and fresh energy sounds the death-knell of the movement. Why not spend a few rupees in giving prizes for an essay on the subject of co-operation to the students? If there be societies among them encourage the Secretary to read his report on co-operation. If the Managing Boards choose to devote some of their time

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(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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# The Bombay Chronic

BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 2 1929

## HILTON-YOUNG REPORT IN LORDS

### Future of African Territories.

In the House of Lords Lord Lugard called attention to the report of the Commission on closer union of the dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. He said that while no doubt there would be diversity of opinion about the conclusions at which the Commission arrived—and, indeed, the Commission itself had not been able to present an entirely unanimous report upon certain aspects of the question,—yet he thought their lordships would agree that it had made an honest and sincere and impartial attempt to state the facts and to propose solutions in accordance with the principles which had guided the Government in dealing with overseas dependencies. The issues to be dealt with were of great Imperial importance.

IMPORTANCE OF REPORT.

There were in the report, he said, some suggestions which would give a new orientation to British policy with regard to African problems, more especially in those dependencies where the bulk of the population consisted of the backward races. The question as to the relations between the black and white races was, perhaps, second to no other which this century was called upon to solve. This Commission was second in importance only to the Simon Commission in India. He suggested that a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament should be set up, consisting of men of all parties, and that a delegation of representatives of every section of opinion in Africa should attend and fully develop the views and co-operate in finding a solution in an atmosphere of goodwill and calm deliberation.

Lord Lugard paid a warm tribute to the British settlers in Africa, and asked: "Will they be carried away by the arguments of those who say that the country is theirs and that they will not be dictated to by Downing Street, forgetful of what the British taxpayer paid for their early grants-in-aid." He felt sure that when the majority of them read the report they would recognise the wisdom of accepting it. Without their co-operation the tasks of the proposed High Commissioner would be frankly, impossible.

LORD OLIVIER'S MOTION.

Lord Olivier moved that before any proposals for constitutional or administrative changes in East Africa were brought into force they should be submitted for consideration and report to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. He said that in this matter we needed a declaration of principle thoroughly thrashed out and accepted by all parties.

Lord Buckmaster described the relations between the white and coloured population in our African territories as one of the greatest and most formidable problems that the Government of this country had got to face.

Lord Cranworth said it was essential to establish among the natives, both black and white, a trust in the Government at home. He said that at a lunch at Manchester Lord Olivier stated, "I am glad that the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised, because I am not an Imperialist."

Lord Olivier: I did not use the words "broken up."

Lord Cranworth said these were the words quoted in the newspapers, and if words anything like those quoted were used he totally and fundamentally disagreed from the noble Lord.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

The Earl of Plymouth said the Government welcomed the discussion, but the House would not expect him to make a final declaration on the subject. The Government had no intention of taking any definite action upon the recommendations of the report until there had been a full opportunity for discussion in this country and until they had ascertained the views of the people most intimately concerned in East Africa. The Government had always maintained that these communities had a right to voice their opinions as to whether the recommendations in the report should be applied at all, and if they were to be applied exactly in what way that application should be made. The result of such consultation could not be known in the lifetime of the present Parliament, and in these circumstances it would be premature for the Government to set up a Joint Select Committee or even to make up their minds as to whether a Joint Committee would be the best method of dealing with the matter.

The motion was withdrawn.

### MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S COMMENT

—:o:—

#### WHITE SETTLER'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

If laying down the right principles would solve a problem the affairs of East Africa would have been settled long ago. On each occasion when a small but highly vocal group of white settlers in Kenya (the whole white settlement in Kenya is less than 1 per cent of its population) has made the extravagant demand that they should be given what amounts to the irresponsible economic and political control of the 3,000,000 natives in their area they have been met by a definite refusal. In 1923, during Mr. Baldwin's first Government, the Duke of Devonshire, then Secretary for the Colonies, made the famous declaration that 'the interests of the natives must be paramount, and that if and when those "interests and the interests of the Immigrant races that is, Europeans and Asiatics should conflict the former should prevail." As an inevitable corrollary, the same statement went on to lay it down that his Majesty's Government regarded the demand for a "responsible self-government," (which means in this context "irresponsible" government by tiny racial minority) as "out of the question "within any period of time which need now be taken into consideration. Nor, indeed would they contemplate yet the possibility of substituting an "unofficial majority for the Government "official majority," That was explicit, and the Ormsby-Gore Commission, which next investigated these claims a year later, restated the same principles. Yet Mr. Amery apppointed still another Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Hilton Young, to consider the question of closer union between the East African territories. And the result was another statement of the same principles with even more emphasis. The terms of reference of the Hilton Young Commission however, made it difficult to avoid making some important concessions to the interests of the influential group of white settlers. But in making these concessions the Hilton Young Report, published last January, stated in the most definite terms that the condition of closer union or of an enlarged representation of settlers on the Legislative Council of Kenya was the prior adoption of a just native policy and the acceptance in Kenya of that mandatory system of administration which the British Government is under legal obligation to carry out in the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika.

Last night's discussion in the House of Lords wa the first Parliamentary debate upon the proposals of the Hilton Young Commission. But during the two months that have elopsed since the publication of its report strong divergencies of opinion have been displayed upon its recommendation both in this country and in East Africa. Those who regard black races as existing in the scheme of things primarily for the convenience of the white population have sniffed at the report as an academic and visionary document. On the other hand, those who believe in the policy which the British have adopted with such marked success in Uganda, West Africa, and other parts of the world where native rights are respected and where the native works for himself, have accepted the basic ideas of the report with much satisfaction. Some of the best friends of the natives, however, have looked askance at the proposals to remove much of the responsibility for native policy in East Africa from the control of the Colonial Office and to entrust it to a High Commissioner or Governor General, at the same time enlarging the settlers' representation in the administration; they fear that these proposals may in fact make the way easy for the carrying out of that very native policy which the report so explicitly condemns. In East Africa opinion is also divided. The Convention of Associations, which is the unofficial organisation of the solonists and whish in the past has been dominated by the party of Lord Delamere, hasa shown itself as intransigent as ever It refuses to take "no" for an answer, although that answer has been repeated three times by Great Britain. It has reiterated its demand for a majority of elehted Europeans in the Coundil, and declares itself unwilling to co-operate in any scheme of closer union between Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda unless the settlers receive that larger measure of self-government which they believe would enable them to dominate the policy of the Union. If that were the united opinion or the considered opinion of the settlers, the only possible policy for Great Britain would be to retain its control over East Africa in its present form.

Fortunately there is another and more enlightened party in Kenya itself, represented by the powerful "Times of East Africa." This, though critical of details in the report, has welcomed its main provisions, and commercial opinion in Mombasa and ! where in the colony is severely critical of the attitude of the Convention. One humorous cartoon represents the extremist party of the Convention as a piratical rowing-boat threatening to sink the British Empire dreadnought. There is in fact a strong Liberal element in East Africa. Lord Lugard's appeal to the settlers not to be misled by those "who say that the country is theirs and that they will not be "dictated to by Downing Street" will carry with many colonists. He reminded them of their economic obligation to the British taxpayers who financed their railways and their early grants-in-aid and expressed his opinion that the report would find wider acceptance among them as its intentions and provisions were better appreciated. For that reason the proposal, supported both by Lord Lugard and by Lord Oliveir, that a joint committee of both Houses should be formed before any of the recommendations of the Hilton Young Report are put into operation, was probably a good one. That was the procedure adopted in the case of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in India, and it is to be adopted when the Simon Commission reports. Its value lies in the fact that it gives a full opportunity for the expression and discussion of local opinion in the calmer atmosphere of Westminster, where sectional interests loom less large than in a tropical colony and where the vital responsibility of Great Britain towards the backward peoples within the Empire are likely to be more clearly realised.

## MIXED MARRIAGES IN TURKEY.

—:o:—

### NEW POLICY.

#### SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ESPIONAGE

The Constantinople Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—

It is a mistake to suppose that there has always been a prejudice in Turkey against Turks marrying foreigers and even Christians. There is indeed probably no nation which has so continuously nourished itself by the admixture of foreign blood. It is only to-day, with the coming of age of the nation, so to speak, and with its organisation on modern lines, that certain rules are being laid down to mitigate the possible dangers of mixed racial marriages.

For several centuries the formed civilised nations of the West have brought less and less foreign blood into their stock. But a nation like Turkey, which has remained mediaeval till to-day, kept up the much freer racial intermingling which was characteristic of the smaller societies of the Middle Ages everywhere. In the older days, when concubinage was practised, it was mostly Circassian women from the Caucasus who became the pashas' favourites and mated in the end into the Turkish nation. It is this strain which produces to-day the most striking types of Turkish feminine beauty. The Russian, Polish, Hungarian, and from Moslem races Egyptian blood which has been so generously brought in has imparted trait ly brought in has imparted traits of physique and feature which have made the women of the Turkish upper classes some of the loveliest women in the world.

During the whole period of this admixture there has zeen no prejudice what- tur there has been no prejudice what Turks took as wives, and, though it was les frequent, it was just as allowable for Turkish women to marry foreign men; the only thing that was insisted upon socially was that the foreigners should change their faith. But in general was through foreign women converted to Islam that the perpetual renovation of the Turkish blood was maintained. The fashion in Russian wives, so to speak, is still as strong as ever, and many of the women Russian refugees who came into Turkey six or seven years ago are now married into prominent Turkish houses. Lately, too, many Greek women have become the wives of Turks.

PROBIBITION IN STATE SERVICES.

Till now the possible "alien" dangers which are liable to arise from mixed racial marriages have been ignored. The conversion to Islam was accepted a
patriotic guarantee, and was
garded only in this light and
real religious change. As mo
however, has become secularist
religion free, this guarantee n
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Without in any way wishin
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but it will no doubt be inter
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## BRITAIN ... IRA...

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### RESIGNAT... NO... SERIOUS ...TTE...

#### SIR H. DOBI... ...LAC... OP...

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however, to obtain a co
of the matter by means
which Sir Henry Dobbs,
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has held for the last six
enough to give me.—writ
respondent in the Manc

"It is not a serious
Sir Henry, "that the
should have resigned a
the Opposition is will
long as Great Britain
present demands in re military
and financial agreemen

"Hardly," replied ...ng High
Commissioner. "Then and
politicians of Iraq are ...ategists.

State of
my opinion, that the tribes which
such rancour towards Iraq in this matter—the Ajman, the Ataibah, and the Mutair—are out of the control of King Ibn Saud. No. The posts should remain. In fact, another one should be established at Shabicha."

A TURKO-IRAQI RAPPROCHEMENT.

"And how does Turkey now rega... Iraq?"

"Turko-Iraqi relations are now excellent," the ex-High Commissioner answered.

"Is that due to the strained relations now visible between Turkey and French Syria?"

"Partly, perhaps. But there is genuine cordiality between the Turkish and Arab States. Mustapha Kemal Pasha is, of course, tremendously admired in Iraq, and the Turks seem to be impressed with the security and good order obtaining in Iraq. This rapprochement between Turkey and Iraq is, in fact, most gratifying."

"I may say, then, Sir Henry, that your final impression of the future of Iraq is a hopeful one?"

"Certainly. If the Iraq Government sticks to realities the future of the country must be bright. At present it seems inclined to think that it can never gain admittance into the League of Nations until it is in a position to defend its frontiers. But that, as I have often pointed out, and emphasised in my last speech in King Feisul's palace in Bagdad, is a delusion: there are many members of the League which are not in a position to defend themselves—Cuba, Panama, and so on. Iraq should progress quietly and slowly. In four or five years' time there should be a pipe-line and a railway to the Miditerranean: there should also be an extension of the railway from Kirkuk to Mosul. It is by such means that the rich resources of Iraq will be developed, and the country will so attain to prosperity and security that the League would be happy to receive it among its members."

## UNDER TRIAL LABOUR LEADER.

Mr. D. G. Thengdi, the recently arrested Labour Leader of Poona with his family. Sitting: Mrs. Thengdi (daughter-in-law), Mr. Thengdi, Mr. Thengdi, daughter, Mrs. Thengdi.
Standing: (1) Mr. Thengdi's eldest son, (2) Son-in-law, (3) second son.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.